# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## PENDLETON.

### Greenbacks and Repudiation.

### The Rejected Candidate States His Views to the West Virginia Democrats.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

George H. Pendleton delivered a speech before the Democratic State Convention of West Virginia, held yesterday, in the course of which he said:—

I came to show you that no personal disappointment lingers in my breast or dampens for an instant the ardor of my efforts for the success of your party (cheers)—But that far above all personal considerations I rate the success of the principles in which I believe, and that whoever shall bear the flag on which these principles are inscribed I shall be found close by his side in the thickest of the fight to cheer him with my voice and to aid him with my arm. I came to urge upon you, Democrats and Republicans alike, to trample under foot every prepossession and prejudice and passion, if it were as dear as life itself, and, rising to the height of this great struggle, to remember that we have only a life to give and a noble and enduring government to save. (Applause.) I am a party man: I avow it, but not, I trust, in any narrow or sectarian sense. I am attached from conviction to the principles of the Democratic party; I have studied its history from the foundation of the government. It would be impossible for me to make myself heard in this immense audience unless you keep quiet, and I shall ask that while I am speaking you will allow me to proceed without interruption. I thank you, gentlemen, for the very cordial reception you have just given me. In the States I have found it to be the party of liberty and progress. In the federal government I have found it to be the exponent of that fundamental principle of the Constitution that all powers which are not granted are reserved. It has been the consistent opponent of consolidation in the one system and of excessive administration in the other. It has been at once the firm supporter of the rights of the States and of the just powers of the Federal Government. In every vicissitude of our history it has appeared to direct us with its wisdom and to extricate us by its courage, and to day it stands as it did in 1798 and 1799, under the guidance of Mr. Jefferson, pointing us to the path of safety, which is now, as it was then, the path of the Constitution, of fraternal harmony and peace. The Convention which sat in New York was an august assemblage. It was the true council of our party. It embraced our best and purest and wisest men. The roll of the States was called, and not one was without a representative. The roll of the districts was called and not one of them was missing. The doctrine of State suicide was not recognized, the dissolution of the Union was not acknowledged. Every State was invited to be present and every State accepted the invitation. Every State selected such citizens as she chose and thus it happened North Carolina and South Carolina, and Georgia and Virginia sat, as in the days of the Revolution, in fraternal council with Massachusetts and New York, and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and that Hampton and Preston and Forrest sat side by side with Steedman and Morgan. The Convention was the sign and symbol and the prophecy of a restored Union and a harmonious people.

By a unanimous vote they adopted a declaration of principles, fidelity to the constitution, fidelity to the Union, fidelity to the rights of the States, fidelity to the rights of the citizen, fidelity to the principles of civil liberty, fidelity to that policy in matters of finance and taxation which, by paying the public debt in legal-tender notes, will lift from the shoulders of labor the burdens which oppress it and by lightening the measure of taxation will secure to it the just rewards of a careful and contented industry. (Cheers.) The speaker then referred in many eulogistic terms to the nominees of the Democratic Convention, and said if anything more were needed to fire the heart with enthusiasm let it be drawn from the contrasts the country to-day presents. The Republican party had been in absolute power for eight years. Where was the constitution they swore to uphold? Where was the Union they swore to maintain? Look at every monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury. You will find that every month the debt that bears interest in gold is increased. You will find that every dollar that bears no interest at all or that bears interest in currency is converted as rapidly as possible into the bonds which pay interest in gold; and why is this? Is there too much currency in the country? Is there a plethora of money? Is speculation rife? No man will dare affirm it, and yet the work of contraction still goes on and value is coined for the bondholder out of the sweat and tears, the blood, and bones, and muscles of the laboring man; and when we ask the reason we are answered by the declaration of the Republican Convention of Chicago, that the bonds must be paid in gold, according to the spirit and letter of the contract. I deny that it is according to either the spirit or letter of the contract under which the Five-twenties were sold. They are payable in legal-tenders, and in this opinion I am sustained by the Democratic Convention of New York. (Applause.) What the amount of indebtedness under the system of the Republican party would be he could not say. $2,500,000,000 we know it is now. Less than that it certainly will not be. The interest upon that sum will be 150,000,000 in gold, and the amount is to be drawn annually from the people of the country during all your lives and the lives of your youngest children, in order to carry out the dogmas of the Republican party. On the other hand, the Democratic party were opposed to extension, and desired the immediate payment of the debt. (Hear.) It declares that the money collected from the people should not be squandered, but applied to the payment of the debt interest. It declares that the Five-twenty bonds shall be paid in legal-tender, and until they be paid they shall be subjected to the same rate of taxation as all property. It declares there shall be one currency for the Government and the people, for the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer, and the bondholder. (Cheers.) And now is it practicable to pay this debt—three hundred and thirty millions—if bonds are held in the Treasury Department as security for the national bank circulation? Redeem them the very moment you have the option to do so with legal tender notes, and let them supply the place of the bank paper. This measure alone, with very little inflation of the currency and without any addition to the taxation, will redeem the debt and save the twenty millions in gold which are now paid as a bonus to national banks. He also recommended the redemption with legal tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first issue of the five-twenties payable this year at the option of the Government. He urged that such measures would stop the contraction and reverse the policy of the Treasury Department, and give stability to the money market. He strongly advocated the expansion of the currency, and pointed out the folly and uselessness of contraction, citing many instances in favor of his arguments for the reduction of the national debt. The accruing revenues would enable you, without further expansion, to pay off the residue of the Five-twenties as they mature and then to diminish still further the amount of interest, consequently the taxes. If, then, the currency were found redundant, gradual contraction could be effected, and as it would come when the debt had been paid, when the necessity for large sums of money on the part of the Government had ceased, when the taxes were low, it could be accomplished without the oppression and disaster which now attend it.

### *VENEZUELA.*

**The Revolution and its Progress—Falcon's Overthrow and Flight—The Final Struggle for Supremacy.**

Writing from La Guayra, June 21, the New York *Tribune's* correspondent says:—

Matters have at length reached a crisis in Venezuela, and the revolutionary movement seems to be on the eve of triumphing. President Falcon held out as long as he could, fighting the insurgent forces in the field, and employing at the same time the arts of diplomacy in order to conciliate his political opponents. But all his efforts have been in vain. His military operations have proved unsuccessful. His overtures of reconciliation and peace have been rejected by his enemies, and, reduced to the last extremity, left without an army on which he could depend, and without money, he has been compelled to leave the country and take refuge in the island of Curacoa. But he has not abdicated. He still regards himself as the rightful President of the Republic, and, in leaving, he wrote a letter to General Bruzual, the acting-President, who has been fighting on his side, and is in command of what is called the Constitutional Army, intimating in pretty plain terms that he has by no means abandoned the conflict, and that if the Venezuelans do not mind what they are about in appointing his successor he will give more trouble yet. His chances, however, are very small indeed, of ever regaining power in this country, for not only are his numerous enemies very bitter against him, but most of his friends have become alienated. On leaving the capital some weeks since he went to Puerto Cabello, and after resting there as long as he considered it safe to do so, he then retired to Coro, the capital of the State of Coro, which State and city have been in past times his stronghold and favorite residence. But even there, instead of being cordially received by his old friends, he met with a very cold reception, and found to his astonishment and dismay that the revolutionary spirit had gained complete ascendancy in the State. There seems then to be no hope left for Falcon, who is doomed to share the fate of the many Presidents of Venezuela whose term of power has been cut short by revolution. And the chapter of revolution, it is to be feared, will not end with his overthrow. The revolutionary spirit—that curse of the Spanish American Republics—has become a chronic disease in this country, which for the last twenty years has not known repose. At the expiration of this time we find General Monagas, who was President of the Republic in 1848, grown hoary in civil conflicts, again in the field, and it is not improbable that he will be restored to power.

By an arrangement made previous to Falcon's departure, Gen. Bruzual was made civil Governor of the republic, and Gen. Rojas Commander in Chief of its military forces until Congress could be called together to elect a new President. After Falcon left, proposals for a cessation of hostilities and the reconciliation of parties were made to Monagas by Bruzual and Rojas, but he has rejected the terms of compromise, and nothing is left now but to fight it out to "the bitter end." That end, however, is near at hand. Bruzual has issued a proclamation calling upon all loyal citizens to support the legitimate government. Martial law has been proclaimed in Caracas, and here the national forces are concentrated; and both parties are preparing for the final struggle, which, it is expected, will take place in a few days. The city is besieged by the revolutionary forces, whose numbers are so great, and whose spirits are so high, that the issue can hardly be considered doubtful. Monagas is now master of the situation, and, from present appearances, he will soon grasp the reins of power again

These revolutionary struggles are working terrible mischief to the industrial interests of Venezuela. The resources of the country are immense, the people docile, and hospitable to a degree; but the constant fighting directs their energies from agricultural, and other pursuits of industry, and the consequence is that the Republic is becoming every day more and more impoverished. At present the Treasury is empty; the public creditors cannot get payment of their just claims, and the Government troops are in an almost starving condition. All works of enterprise have been suspended as the result of confidence being destroyed, and, although surrounded with a profusion of the elements of wealth, the people are generally in a state of miserable poverty. At present it does not appear from what quarter the remedies for such a lamentable state of things are to come.

### New Outlet from the Mississippi.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says:—"We have expressed our willingness that the Manchac Pass should be opened to New Orleans, because it may bring a good deal of produce here, while it cannot divert to another market any which we already have. We have now to announce the preparation for another canal, which promises some advantages over even those already in operation. The work is to be done under a charter granted in 1855 by the Legislature of Louisiana to Richard Stewart. It will be cut from a point on the river twelve miles below the city into a navigable bayou of Lake Borgne. The length of the excavation will not exceed two and a half miles, and the work will cost the capital sum of $2,000,000. The corporators are James O. Noyes, W. W. Howe, Cyrus Bussey, L. J. Higby, Thomas J. Durant, and S. L. Brown.

The main advantages claimed for this route are:—1. A saving of fifteen miles lineal distance between New Orleans and Mobile. 2. Avoiding the shallow in Lake Pontchartrain. 3. Securing a better depth of channel to the Gulf outlet than at present employed by from three to eight feet of water.

### Earthquake Waves on the Pacific.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—"An earthquake wave which followed the recent eruption in the Sandwich Islands was transmitted to this coast and recorded on the Government self-registering tide gauges at San Francisco and Astoria in about five hours. On the 23d of December, 1854, a similar wave was transmitted from the coast of Japan to the Golden Gate in 12 hours and 38 minutes. It will be recollected that this earthquake wave caused the wreck of the Russian frigate Diana in the port of Simoda and great loss of life. These facts, which are derived from the best authority, convey a very impressive idea of the tremendous power required to disturb the whole body of an ocean, for a distance of from 3000 to 5000 miles, by a movement distinct from its ordinary tidal swing. It will be seen that the revulsion of the great tidal wave at Hawaii reached the coast, distant over 2000 miles, in five hours, and was observed along a stretch of shore over 13 geographical degrees in length."

—A fellow in London has discovered that the great increase of lunacy is due to small doses of strychnine given by bakers and grocers in their provisions. He has evidently taken a dose or two.

—Robert Houdin, the ex-magician, made all the machinery for the new play, *La Czarine*, in Paris, where the automaton chess-player is introduced.

—Plon-Plon was snubbed by little King Louis, of Bavaria, who went out hunting and let his guest to find a hotel for himself.

—The new drop curtain at Pike's Opera House is to represent the landing of Columbus.

### *CRIME.*

**A Notorious Missouri Criminal and His Career.**

The St. Thomas (Missouri) *Gazette* gives the following:—We understand that Bond, the notorious murderer, burglar, robber, and bushwacker, was on Wednesday last consigned to his old quarters in the jail of Nemaha county, Kansas. Bond is well known in this city as a most reckless and daring thief, and during the years 1862-3—the reign of martial law in Missouri—carried matters with a high hand; every species of property of a removable kind being subject to the caprice of this truly "Loyal Kansas Jayhawker." But forbearance ceases to be always a virtue, and Bond, who had been petted and praised for raids on the so-called Rebels of Missouri, suddenly found himself arrested, confined in the jail of Buchanan county, and charged with stealing the mules of the Rev. Moses E. Lard. Unable to furnish the requisite bail, he was kept in jail until the next term of the court. When his case was called for trial, he was defended by Messrs. Bassett and Tutt, but the testimony was so positive that he was found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. He served out one year of his term, and was then again turned loose upon society. No sooner was Bond released than he again commenced his system of plunder. Gov. Hall, of this city, was among his first victims, from whom he stole two valuable horses. Next we hear of this desperado as the perpetrator of a murder in that county, Kansas, for which he was placed in jail at Seneca, the county-seat of Nemaha county, from which he afterwards made his escape, and has until lately been going at large, committing his depredations with impunity. Lately there was a robbery committed in Pettis county by some of Bond's gang. A portion of the stolen property was sent by express to him at Sedalia. He ascertained that a package was at the express office, and called to get it, but suspecting that he might be spotted, left without getting it. That night he attempted to break into the office, but when about effecting an entrance was shot by parties within. Upon being wounded he fled, and the next day was found secreted, with his arm broken, and his face and head filled with shot. In this condition he was taken to Seneca and lodged in his old quarters, to await a trial for murder. It is doubtful whether his trial will be had in the Criminal Court of the county, as the feelings of the community are highly excited against him."

**A Whole Family of Robbers in Indiana.**

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account of a noted family of robbers who have infested the neighborhood of Seymour, Indiana, during the past few years. The father of this family is one William Reno. The correspondent says he has lived in Jackson county for over thirty years, and up to two years ago, when stolen goods were found in his possession, was considered an honest though eccentric man. About ten years ago his family endeavored to have a guardian appointed for him, on the ground that he was insane. Failing in this, his wife obtained a divorce from him.

This seemed to have disturbed the family relations but very little, and the boys sometimes lived with the father, about one mile from the depot in Seymour, and sometimes with their mother in that city.

There are five boys—Frank, John, Sim, Clint, and Bill. Of these Clint is considered strictly honest and honorable; Frank and John are known to be safe-blowers, etc., and Sim and Bill, though nothing is positively known against them, are looked upon with suspicion.

The first robbery of note they committed was "blowing" a safe at Azalia, Bartholomew county, Indiana, by which they got $10,000. Frank left the country and went to Canada, it was said, when a cousin of his turned state's evidence against him. He is now under bonds to appear before the United States Court at Indianapolis, for robbing the post-office in Jonesville, in the same county, but is in no danger of conviction, as the principal witness against him, Grant Wilson, was assassinated a short distance from his own house, in Jackson county, about three years ago.

Frank, while supposed to be in Canada, would occasionally visit the States and rob some safe that was left unguarded, and so expert was he, that he was never detected. In these operations John was also supposed to have a hand. There were numerous robberies committed in and near Seymour in 1864-5, in which, it is supposed, John bore a conspicuous part, though there were no arrests, as the people seemed to be afraid of the destruction of their property if anything was done to ferret out the thieves.

In October, 1866, the express car was robbed, near Seymour, of about $45 000, though $30,000 in a safe, was recovered. John Reno and Frank Sparks were arrested as principals, and Sim. Reno as an accomplice, but were soon bailed out. About five or six months afterwards Frank and John robbed the safe of one of the counties in the northern part of the State, and secured about $15,000. Frank was tried and acquitted of the charge, but his lawyer said after the trial, that he and John were guilty. Last December John robbed a safe in Gallatin, Missouri, and is now serving out a sentence of twenty-five years in the Missouri Penitentiary for his crime.

The citizens of Seymour believe that Frank Reno was at the head of the late robbery of the Express Company's car, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, near Seymour, when the robbers obtained $96,000.

**A Woman Thrown into a Well by Her Daughter-in-Law.**

*From the Toronto Globe, July 11.*

The magistrates of Markham have been investigating a strange case that has recently come to light in that township, involving a serious charge against a young woman named Mrs. Mary Harrington. The charge, if true, and it was sworn to by the party whose life was attempted by the act, reveals a shocking absence of human feeling, and an amount of moral depravity scarcely creditable in one whose relationship was so close to her whose life was threatened.

The depositions taken before the magistrates are to the effect that on the 27th of May last the accused, a young woman, about six months married to the son of the prosecutrix, persuaded her mother-in-law to visit a well at some distance from the house for the purpose of procuring a pail of water. The old woman was in the act of stooping to draw up the pail, when she was pushed headlong down the cavity, a distance of about forty feet. Her clothes extended as she descended the well; the shock was not so great at the bottom as to kill her, and when restored to consciousness she found herself lying across the bottom, with her feet against one side and her head upright.

There being only a foot or two of water in the well, she was saved from drowning, and her son coming along shortly afterwards, secured the assistance of some neighbors, and rescued her. After disposing of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Harrington went to the residence of a neighbor, and assumed a despondent, abstracted mood, saying that some one was dead at their house, without adding who it was. The elder Mrs. Harrington at the same time being recued, was being attended by a physician to whom she refused to state how she fell in, except to once contradict the idea that it was by accident. The affair was thus attempted to be hushed up, but the neighbors feeling an investigation necessary, obtained a few days ago sufficient from the old woman to warrant the arrest of the daughter, and she was brought before the magistrates of the township on Friday last. The facts as detailed were then obtained from the mother-in law rather reluctantly, but with sufficient clearness to warrant their committing the young woman to jail to stand her trial. The motive for the act is unexplained, and several witnesses swear distinctly that no appearance of other than good feeling was ever observed between the two parties concerned. It appears, however, that the mother-in-law held a claim in dower over the son's farm, a fact which may partially explain the cruel and inhuman act.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Destruction of a Railroad Bridge—Removal of Confederate Dead.

## LATER BY THE CABLES.

### Farragut and the Queen of England—Affairs in Mexico.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### *FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.*

**The Japanese Hari-Kari.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following is the letter of Commander Creighton, of the United States Navy, describing the hari-kari execution witnessed by him at Hiogo, Japan:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA, HIOGO, JAPAN, March 14, 1868.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the United States Navy, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—I have the honor to communicate the particulars of the execution of the Japanese official, Fati Zanguturo, retainer of Matsdaira Bizenno Kami, who ordered his troops to fire on the foreigners at this place on the 4th ultimo. This execution was witnessed by me, at the request of our Minister-General, R. B. Van Valkenburgh, and is as follows:—I left the Legation at about nine P. M., in company with the officers attached to the foreign legations, and proceeded to Hiogo, where we were met by a guard, who escorted us to the Temple, where the execution was to take place. There was a large number of people on each side of the street leading to the Temple, and quite a number of soldiers drawn up inside and about the Temple. We were shown into a room adjoining the Japanese officials, where we were asked if we wished to question the person about to be executed, to which we answered in the negative; they also took the name of every official present. After waiting about half an hour we were conducted by the Japanese officials into what appeared to be the principal room of the temple, which was lighted with candles, and in front of the altar was a raised platform of about a foot in height, which extended across the room, and we were placed on the right of the altar, within a few feet of where the execution was to take place, with the Japanese officials on the left. In front of the altar was a green cloth, and in front of that a red one; we were informed that the execution would take place on the red cloth. Seating ourselves upon the mats on the platform, we waited the execution. In a few moments the prisoner came in, dressed in the usual Japanese dress of a person of rank, accompanied by the executioner, who was his pupil, and most intimate friend. He walked with a steady, firm step in front of the altar, where he knelt in prayer. He then arose and went to the red cloth, where he knelt, and made the confession that "he was the officer that ordered his troops to fire upon the foreigners, and also to fire upon them when they were trying to escape," and that he was sorry for what he had done. He then disrobed himself to his waist, and reached out for a knife that was near him, which he thrust into his bowels, and drawing it toward his right side and leaning forward at the same time the executioner with one blow from his sword severed his head from his body. This occurred about 10:36 P. M. The Japanese then bowed to the floor, on which we all did the same. We were then asked if we were satisfied with what we had witnessed, when we replied in the affirmative. After the lapse of a few moments we were informed that all was over, when we arose and took our departure. The whole scene was one of great solemnity and very impressive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant
J. BLAKELY CREIGHTON, Commander.

### *FROM ENGLAND.*

**Young Royalty Visits Admiral Farragut—The Admiral Visits the Queen.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, July 17.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, visited the United States fleet, anchored at Cowes, under command of Admiral Farragut, last Tuesday, and were received with the honors due to their station and rank. Yesterday Admiral Farragut left his flagship, the Franklin, and boarded the British frigate Galatea, and, after a round of inspection of the vessel, lunched with the Duke of Edinburgh, her commander. Taking leave of the Galatea, officers and men, the American vessel proceeded, by request, to Osborne House and paid a visit to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. Admiral Farragut will take the United States vessels, now in the Solent, to the East at an early day.

### *FROM ST. LOUIS.*

**A Railroad Strike.**

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—A strike occurred yesterday among the passenger engineers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in consequence of additional duties being imposed upon them, and they were dismissed, and new ones put on Some riotous proceedings took place to-day, some of the old employes attacking the new men. In consequence of violent demonstrations being made against the property of the company, the police were called, and the disturbance quelled. Everything will probably go on smooth again in a day or two. No attempt was made on the part of the Company to reduce wages, although they claim to be paying them more than other roads running out of St. Louis, and far less labor.

**Missouri Republican Convention.**

JEFFERSON CITY, July 16.—The seventh resolution adopted by the Convention strongly insists upon the most economical administration of the State government, and earnestly recommends the greatest care and circumspection in nominations for public office of men of established character and honesty.

The Convention renominated Colonel McClurg, present representative in Congress from the Fifth District, for Governor, on the first ballot, and Mr. Stannard, a prominent miller and flour merchant of St. Louis, for Lieutenant-Governor on the second ballot.

**From California.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Arrived to-day, ships Dexter, David Crockett, and Valparaiso, from New York.

Flour unchanged. Wheat $1·90 for good shipping.

Legal-tenders, 71.

### *MEXICO.*

**The American Consul at Vera Cruz—The Queretaro Executions—General News.**

*By Cuba Cable.*

HAVANA, July 17.—The following is additional by the French mail steamer France, which arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 13th instant.

The American Consul at Vera Cruz, Mr. Saulnier, has arrived in the France, and will sail for New York on Saturday next by the steamer Columbia.

Government had ordered the demolition of a chapel in which the funeral ceremonies on the anniversary of Maximilian's execution had been celebrated. The *Monitor* asserts that this would not have taken place had there not been so much ostentation about the ceremonies on the anniversary of the Queretaro executions.

General J. G. Ortega had been removed to the common jail at Monterey under a strong guard. The work on the Chalco and City of Mexico Railway had been suspended, owing to heavy fines having been imposed on the Company for violation of the revenue laws, in not duly stamping the issues of stock. General Alatorre had several conferences with the leading rebels of the State of Puebla, but could come to no agreement with them. His troops had advanced as far as Tescultar, but the insurgents were preparing for a desperate campaign in the Sierra.

Merchants were much alarmed by the action of some of the State Governments in imposing heavy duties on the export of specie.

General Berriozabal had been elected to the National Congress.

The Society of Patriots have elected Juarez President of their organization.

### *FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.*

**The Weather—Dissatisfaction in the Democratic Ranks.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The weather to day is cooler. The thermometer is ten degrees lower, but it is still hot. There were fourteen deaths yesterday from the heat, and a number of cases were not fatal. A great drought prevails.

In consequence of the Trustees of the city not being able to agree with State representatives in selecting a site for the State Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair, the hope of holding the grand exhibition this fall has been abandoned. The Pimblico Grounds were selected by one party on the part of the State, and are objected to by the City Trustees.

William N. Harrison, a well-known periodical agent, died here last night.

There continues to be much excitement among the Democrats regarding the nomination of the candidate for the Third Congressional District in opposition to Governor Swann.

Rebel General Wade Hampton spoke at the Democratic Headquarters, last night, to a very large audience. All orators of this kind are eagerly picked up. There is a growing dissatisfaction among Democrats at the preference shown by their leaders for Rebel soldiers for offices and places of honor and profit, a large proportion of the city and State offices being filled by them.

**Burning of the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge.**

ALTOONA, Pa., July 17.—The railroad bridge across the Susquehanna river six miles west of Harrisburg was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock this morning, and before it could be extinguished five spans of the bridge were destroyed. There will be no delay to trains, or any transfer of passengers or baggage in consequence of this occurrence, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company controls two bridges, one west and one east of that point, by which trains can be passed without delay. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the engine of the Baltimore express west, which passed over the bridge a few minutes before the fire was discovered. The damage will be repaired at once, and preparations have already commenced.

**The Editorial Excursion.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CHICAGO, July 17.—The excursion party of Eastern editors, bound for the Rocky Mountains, reached this city yesterday. This morning they visited the crib at the end of the water-tunnel in the Lake, and during the day other objects of curiosity and interest will claim their attention. They leave Chicago in time to reach Omaha to-morrow.

**Removal of Confederate Dead.**

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 17.—The War Department has ordered the immediate removal of two hundred Confederate officers, who died and were buried on Johnson's Island, while prisoners of war, to the Catholic cemetery here. The removal will commence on Monday next, under the direction of Government agents.

**Suicide of a School Girl.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 17.—Miss Ada H. Wood, only seventeen years of age, a pupil in the Putnam School in this city, has committed suicide with arsenic, in consequence of failing to receive an expected diploma at the examination exercises.

**Democratic Nomination.**

DETROIT, July 17.—The Democratic Convention at Flint, Michigan, yesterday nominated William Newton, of Flint, for Congress, in the Sixth District.

**The Austrian Clergy and the Concordat.**

The Austrian clergy are organizing an active opposition to the new laws altering the Concordat. The Prince Archbishop of Olmutz, Landgraf von Furstenberg has issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese, in which he instructs them as to the course they are to pursue in the matter of civil marriages, and of the admission of members of other religions to the same privileges as those hitherto enjoyed by the Catholics. Those who contract marriages without the assistance of the Church are to be regarded as living in "concubinage." Again, if burial in a churchyard is claimed for a person not entitled to Christian burial—excepting that part of the churchyard which is set aside for such person—the priest shall refer the claimant to the ecclesiastical law, lock up the churchyard and take the key. If the gate of the cemetery is forcibly broken open and the body buried, then the place shall be held to be desecrated, no priest shall enter it until it is again consecrated, and the clergy shall not accompany Catholic funeral processions on their way to the churchyard any further than the gate.

### *FINANCE AND COMMERCE.*

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 17, 1868.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. In City loans there was little or nothing doing.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 1400 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at 33, an advance of ¼ on the closing price of last evening; Reading sold at 47⅜@47½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 62½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change; and Catawissa common at 10, no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43¾ for Little Schuylkill; 56¼ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 34 for Green and Coates and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 170 for Kensington; 30 for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; 44 for Consolidation and 56 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were in fair demand. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 21@21½, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Navigation at 21½, a slight advance; and Susquehanna Canal at 15, no change; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, common; 74 for Morris Canal preferred; and 49 for Delaware Division.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $50 U S 7-30s Jy | 108⅝ | 2 0 sh Read R | s | 47⅝ |
| $3000 Pa R 6 m | 99 | 200 | do | s5. | 47⅝ |
| $100 Leh Gs gold | 87 | 100 | do | s5. | 47⅝ |
| $300 Leh N 6s '82 | 71 | 100 | do | bau. | 47⅝ |
| 6 sh Acad Music | 100 | 300 | do | s5. | 47⅝ |
| 15 sh Penna R | s. 52⅝ | 10 | do | s. | 47⅝ |
| 20 do | rec. 52⅝ | 100 | do | s5. | 47⅝ |
| 49 sh Leh V R | 54½ | 200 sh Catawissa | s. | 10 |
| 2 do | s. 54½ | 109 sh Cata Prf | s. | 33 |
| 100 sh Leh Nav | 21⅝ | 50 | do | s. | 32⅝ |
| 300 do | s30. 21⅝ | 900 | do | s. | 33 |
| 11 sh Sch N Nav | 21 | 100 | do | s10. | 33 |
| 2 sh Susq Cl | 15 | 300 | do | s60. | 33 |

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 00 A. M. | 142¼ | 11·12 A. M. | 143 |
| 10·10 " | 142¼ | 11·15 " | 143⅛ |
| 10·40 " | 142¼ | 11·17 " | 143⅛ |
| 10·45 " | 142⅛ | 11·35 " | 143⅛ |
| 11·00 " | 142⅛ | 12·00 P. M. | 143⅛ |
| 11·06 " | 143 | 12·30 " | 143⅛ |
| 11·10 " | 143⅛ | | |

Foreign Exchange on London:—3 days, 110⅜@110⅝; 60 days, 110⅛@110⅜. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 12½@5f. 10⅝.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@114; old 5 20s, 111@114; new 5 20s, 1864, 110⅛@111; do., 1865, 111⅛@112⅛; 5-20s, July, 109@109⅛; do., 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1868 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; 7·30s, July, 109@109⅛. Gold, 142⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@114; do. 1862, 114¼@114⅝; do. 1864, 110⅛@111; do., 1865, 111⅛@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109⅝; do., 1867, new, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 5s, 10 40s, 107⅞@108⅛; do. 7·30s, July, 108⅛@109⅛; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119⅛; August, 1865, 118⅛@118⅝; do. September, 1865, 118@118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117⅛@118. Gold, 143@143⅛. Silver, 134⅛@136.

**Philadelphia Trade Report.**

FRIDAY, July 17, 1868.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour market, and only a few hundred barrels new taken in lots by the home consumers at $7 50@8 25 for Superfine; 8·25@9·25 for Extras; 9·50@11 for spring wheat extra family; 10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and 12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9 25@9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is characterized by much firmness, and for prime there is a good demand, but the receipts and stocks are exceedingly small. Sales of 500 bushels Red at $2·45. Rye is selling at $1 80@1·85. Corn is steady at the recent advance. Sales of 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1 17, and Yellow at $1 20. Oats more newly, with sales of Pennsylvania at 86@88c., and Southern at 89@90c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in good demand, with sales at $7 50@8 per 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $2·75. Flaxseed is taken by the Crushers at $2·65@2·70.

BARK—Is steady at $66 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

**LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....82 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Golden West, Brown, St. Mary's, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr B F. Lovell, Leavitt, Portsmouth, Warren & Gregg.
Schr M. Van Dusen Corson, Saugus, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr A V. Bergen Thompson, Charlestown, Mass., do.
Schr L. P. Ehaio, Collins, Washington, D. C. do.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, Taunton, Dovey, Bailey & Co.
Schr M. Powell, Fenton, Newport, R. I. Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr F. Nickerson Kelly, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr C E Elmer Haley, Roxbury, do.
Schr Anselis, Beebe, Greenport, do.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, Boston, do.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Weymouth, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Julia Willetts, Bayles, Providence, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Breeze, Overton, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Gossamer Globe, New Bedford, do.
Schr Wm Pigeon, Phillips, Georgetown.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Wyoming, Johns Jr., from Liverpool May 29, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Cope Bros. June 11, lat. 48 14 N., long. 20 20 W., spoke ship Tamerlane, from New Orleans for Bremen; June 29, at 8 P. M., lat. 41 10 N., long. 48 40 W., spoke ship Tonawanda, Johns, Sr., from St. John, N. B., bound to Liverpool, all well; June 30, at 11 P. M., saw a large iceberg; July 15, arrived at Capes of Delaware.

Schr M. L. Staples, Dunmore, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Schr Wm Pigeon, Phillips, from Dighton.
Schr Alice B. Parker, from Salem.
Schr A. M. Aldrich, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Brower, from Boston.
Schr James A. Parsons, Clark, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr S. S Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr John Stockham, Price, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Pierce Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Taunton.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffers from Lynn.
Schr J. W. Everman, Allen from Lynn.
Schr Margaret Powell, Fenton, from Bristol.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, from Roxbury.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, from Norwich.
Schr Breeze, Overton, from New York.
Schr L. A. Blossom, Chatfield, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from New London.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, from Havana.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon Boggs, hence at Boston yesterday.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 14th inst.
Schr R. A. Lord, Carpenter, hence for St. John, N. B., was spoken 15th inst., lat. 39 16, long. 74 16.
Schrs H. W. Benedict, Case, and Ormis, Bowen, hence, at Lynn 14th inst.
Schr Henry Harteau Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 15th inst.
Steamtug America, hence, at Boston yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 16—Arrived, steamship Virginia, Thomas, from Liverpool.
Steamship Celia Gleadell, from London.
Ship Regent Row s, from Calcutta.
Ship Wm. Tacoma t, Bell, from Liverpool.
Ship Columbia, Robinson, from Liverpool.
Ship Derby, Goff, from Liverpool.
Ship Gorilla, Jones, from Liverpool.
Ship Yorktown, Driver, from London.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Party of Dishonor.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

When Governor Seymour stated that he could not with "honor" become the candidate of the Democratic Convention, he gave us a text of more than usual meaning. We have no concern with the suspicions and accusations of foul play which cloud the Convention. If Mr. Belmont managed the delegates as he manages his Jockey Club, and sold the candidates out like so many horses in a "pool" in the interest of Mr. Seymour, he must answer to his party. This dishonor attending his concern is of a more heinous description—a dishonor aiming at the dignity and peace of the republic.

*Democracy is Revolution.* It is idle to say that the men who nominated Francis P. Blair did not understand his platform. He is a shrewd man, and the representative of a family of more than ordinary political sagacity. He knew perfectly well, when he declared himself in favor of military interference with the Southern States, that he was appealing to the convictions of the Democratic party. He came to them bearing an honored sword; it was only by surrendering it, and offering to join a dishonored conspiracy, that he could find welcome and advancement. We have seen what a resolute but purposeless man like Johnson could do in distracting the nation. With Blair as President, or rather with the party he represents in power, with friends in Congress, and Senators like Fessenden and Trumbull and Henderson, in the perpetual agony of pleas and statutes, he could with impunity assail the work of reconstruction, and order his military commanders to disperse the Legislatures of the South. Would the "reaction" stop here? We remember that the restoration of the Bourbons brought a worse feature of Bourbonism than that of Louis XIV. The restoration of Democracy means the resuscitation of the slave power with the strength of anger and vengeance, and without the restraining influences of property. There is nothing positive in the Democratic policy but vengeance and revolution, and General Blair is the representative of that feeling. The party has no sympathy with any sentiment of progress. It has an apology for every victory, and a regret for every triumph.

*Democracy means repudiation.* In the time of General Jackson the war-cry of the Democratic party was bullion money. Every debt incurred by the nation was not only to be paid, but every dollar in circulation was to be represented by its value in gold. So tender were these Democrats of the national honor that they would not allow the banks the ordinary uses of credit. Yet now the party stands committed to repudiation. Already its most widely circulated newspapers demand the abandonment of the whole debt. The "ploughholders" are called upon to overthrow the "bondholders," and the debt incurred in the prosecution of an "unholy war" is to be swept away by the friends of the Rebellion. No matter what misery may come to widows and orphans—no matter for the shame that foreign nations will heap upon us—this debt must be disclaimed, or, if paid at all, paid in greenbacks—although the contract, express and implied, stipulated that it should be paid in gold. In other words, to gratify the ambition and hatred of these followers of a beaten Rebellion, the proud name of America is to become a by-word and mockery, and the boasted honor of our people to be no better than the "honor" which prevails among the Barbary pirates or the Princes of Abyssinia.

*The triumph of Democracy means the triumph of Despotism.* The world moves as one man. Climate, language, nationality, geographical difference do not arrest the march of events, or change the application of great truths. Liberty is the same all over the world. Success here is success everywhere. Failure in America means that Hungary, and Ireland, and Poland must still remain in bondage. There is not a legitimist or despot in the Old World who does not pray for the election of Horatio Seymour. To them it would have the historical significance of Charles succeeding Cromwell, and Bonaparte overthrowing the republic. It would mean the arrest of progress, the destruction of equal suffrage, remanding these States into a condition of anarchy, Rebels ascending to power under the protection of the American soldiers. When we bring this Democracy down to its last analysis we find the Rebellion controlling, strengthening, mastering it. Governor Seymour and his "friends" burning negro orphan asylums in New York, found proper sympathy in General Forrest massacreing negro prisoners in Fort Pillow. They meant the triumph of Democracy. They failed; and now they meet again, in Tammany Hall, to renew the effort. The Wade Hampton of Chambersburg is the same Wade Hampton who commands the delegation from South Carolina. He meant that the Rebellion should win when he rode at the head of his army—he means the same to-day. If there is any difference, it is that during the war he and his friends wished to destroy the Union, and rule over its ruins—they now mean to take possession of the Union and rule it in the interest of slavery.

—We do not believe that Providence will permit such a dismal and saddening result. Many a good cause, however, has been perilled by apathy and cowardice—by failing to remember that Providence only helps those who help themselves. We have a desperate, unscrupulous, eager, and intrepid enemy. We cannot beat Governor Seymour by deriding him, or by jesting about the habits of General Blair. These men are defeated to-day beyond any hope of salvation, if we can only bring out the vote, and show the voters the true meaning of the canvass. That is our immediate, pressing, sacred duty. Victory is within our reach. We must work to gain it.

### The Candidate of Anarchy.

*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*

The nomination of Mr. Frank P. Blair for the Vice-Presidency has surprised both parties. It was certainly an act of startling boldness on the part of the Convention, if not an act of desperation.

Upon the private character and personal associations of General Blair, it will not be necessary for the purposes of this campaign, it is to be hoped, to speak plainly and candidly. For the present, at least, it is quite sufficient to confine public attention to his public record, and to oppose his election on precisely the same grounds as if he were a respectable gentleman, a consistent politician, and a man of good personal habits.

Nor is it necessary to go far back to his early years for Mr. Blair's political record. All the reputation he has ever made as a speaker and writer, was made in St. Louis during the slavery excitements of the ten years' previous to the Rebellion. Mr. Blair was then the most extreme and imprudent of all the agitators for abolition in that city. But it seems to be a mistake to assert, as so many have done, that his views were changed during the war. He has again and again avowed his continued adherence to the doctrine of political freedom and equal rights for all men.

For example, on the 7th of June, 1865, Mr. Blair was present at the Cooper Institute, and made a speech to a vast assembly of citizens upon the close of the war and the state of the country. The sentiments of that meeting concerning the freedmen were expressed in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and which, alike from its politics and its grammar, might naturally be supposed to be Mr. Blair's own composition:—

"*Resolved*, That we hold this truth to be self-evident, that he with whom we can trust the bullet to save the life of the nation, we can likewise entrust the ballot to preserve it; and we invoke the co-operation of the Federal and State Governments, and the people throughout the Union, to use all lawful means to establish a system of suffrage which shall be equal and just to all, black as well as white."

It seems clear that if the Republican party had recognized the ambitious General as a leader, or had even taken the reasonable and necessary pains to meet his views of his own importance, he would never have been heard of as outside of that organization. But there is no doubt that the Republicans treated him with indifference and distrust, and are now suffering the natural penalty for their trepass upon his sensitive feelings.

His bid for a nomination by the Democrats was publicly made. Had he not sought for this he would be no object for political criticism now. Or had he, after openly humiliating himself, by falsifying his whole past record, been dismissed in quiet contempt by the Democratic Convention, the Republicans might well afford to leave him still to silence and such reflections as he is competent to make for himself. But he is the candidate of a great party, nominally for the second office, but practically for the first in the country. The doctrines on which he was nominated, therefore, however unpleasant in themselves, must be examined.

Mr. Blair's letter to Colonel Brodhead, of June 30, 1868, has already appeared in the *Evening Post*. This letter was written for the Convention, as setting forth what Mr. Blair considers "the real and only issue in this contest," and as thus constituting his claim to a nomination. In accepting him as a candidate the Convention accepted his letter as a statement of principle. It is, as a Southern paper in his interest has rightly claimed, as much a part of the Democratic platform as if it had been embodied therein.

The issue made by Mr. Blair is simple. He shows that reconstruction is nearly complete on the Congressional plan; that, if he is elected, Congress, or at least the Senate, will still be Republican, so that the reconstruction laws cannot be repealed; and therefore insists that the President must usurp the power of nullifying those laws, and by force "disperse" the State Governments now established.

This, it cannot failed to be noticed, is a far worse doctrine than secession. The doctrine of a majority of the Democratic party in 1860, that a State might withdraw from the Union, has given this country much trouble, loss, and expense, which, if most of that party had been true to the Constitution, could have been saved. But the doctrine of that party in 1868 is far worse.

But such a war is a frightful prospect for this country. It would not divide section from section, but would rend families, would fortify every house against its neighbor, would make all our streets scenes of battle.

The election of Francis P. Blair would be the approval by the people of his desire to turn our political canvass into a bloody war; to make party differences of opinion the sufficient reason for deadly personal enmity. It would be the adoption by the United States of a Government by assassination and violence, instead of a government by law.

A State, seceding, left the federal Government in its integrity and vigor. But a President, declaring war against Congress and against ten States allied with Congress, would divide the Government itself.

It is true, the contest would be unequal. When the Executive makes war on the legislature, the final triumph is pretty sure to be on the side of the latter. This is especially the case where he represents tyranny, and they stand for equal rights. The precedents of Charles I. and Louis XVI. are not likely to be varied now.

Were he elected, and successful in his plan, he would be above all law, the military dictator of the land. Were he elected and yet unsuccessful, still the attempt to carry out views would cost the country more than the his former Rebellion.

There is no straining, no exaggeration, in this statement of Mr. Blair's position. Here are his words:—

"We cannot, therefore, undo the radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive.

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives."

Whether the writer of this atrocious language knew what he was saying is beside the question. Probably not; it is at least less disagreeable to suppose that he was in a state of even more than usual excitement at the time, than that the former soldier of freedom has become a deliberate traitor. But he has not retracted the letter, and if elected, is pledged to carry it out.

Whether the Convention that nominated him knew what they were doing is also beside the question. Probably not; it is not attributing to them excessive patriotism or fanatical devotion to principle to assume that they knew the Democratic masses of the country too well to ask them to vote directly for treason or rebellion.

But taking the most favorable supposition: Suppose the letter not to have been written early in the morning, and suppose the nomination to have been made without reference to it, thoughtlessly, by a worn out convention, still the letter has been written as a pledge, the candidate was immediately nominated upon it, and under the force of these circumstances, it is by that letter that the Democratic party in this canvass must stand or fall.

If that party succeeds, we have immediate anarchy through the South, and a general war. If that party fails, we shall have harmony and union.

### A Picture for Patriots to Ponder.

*From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The Chairman of the Tammany Convention at the time Horatio Seymour was nominated, was the Rebel General Price, of Missouri, whose State never pretended to secede from the Union. Ex-Governor Vance—the leader of the North Carolina delegation which cast its first ballot for Seymour, and hastening to follow Ohio's lead, returned to its first love—declared during the war "that he was going to fight the Yankees until hell was frozen over, and then he would fight them on the ice." He subsequently addressed the Rebel soldiers in the trenches, and urged them to "pile hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out of the windows." This same unrepentant Rebel, who was so enthusiastic for Seymour, halted at Richmond *en route* home from the Convention, and declared that, in his opinion, what the Confederacy had fought for would be secured by the election of Seymour. Henry A. Wise, another of the latter's enthusiastic supporters, declared upon the same occasion that he did not like the platform, because it said secession was dead, whereas it was more alive than ever. The nominees were, however, unobjectionable, inasmuch as they would restore the "lost cause." The gentleman who nominated Blair for the Presidency, was none other than the Rebel General Preston, of Kentucky, who, if possible, deserved a severer punishment than the other insurgent leaders, inasmuch as he had not the excuse of State secession. He, in conjunction with Breckenridge, seduced thousands of the young men of Kentucky into the Confederacy. Preston's nomination was seconded by Fort Pillow Forrest and Wade Hampton, who said in his recent address before the alumni and undergraduates of Lee's College, "the cause for which Jackson (Stonewall) fell, cannot be in vain; but, in some form, will yet triumph," who declared in his New York ratification speech that the disfranchised of the South should cast their ballots, and the bayonet must force an entrance for them into the ballot-boxes.

Is it at all surprising that the nominations have fallen stillborn upon the Northern Democracy? In spite of the "gasconade" of their newspapers they do not fail to see that Lee's prediction has been verified, and the late insurgents have recaptured the Democratic party.

### Progress of the Presidential Campaign.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

In view of the great fizzle in which the Tammany Fourth of July Convention closed its labors, in view of the failure of that Convention to come up to the broad ground on which the Democratic masses were prepared to meet it, the evident tendency of popular opinion is to revert to the times when the people found that it was not safe to trust the Democratic party. Those were the times that gave the Republican party its start in life. Republicans promised to save the nation, and the Democrats were crazy to carry out a theory that must destroy it, and this forced the people into the former party, made up though it was of Whigs, Know Nothings, Abolitionists, and all the elements of chronic opposition to popular impulse. The nation went with this party for a purpose and forced it to accomplish the purpose; but so soon as the pressure of the general will was withdrawn, so soon as the direct action of the people on party councils was no longer felt, as it had been through the war, the leaders of the party gave indications that their old instinct had not died out, and they proceeded to reorganize the government in accordance with these old instincts, on a tyrannical, intolerant, anti-democratic basis. Entrusted with the national power, they made a partisan use of it, their prime object being not to restore union, harmony, and peace between the rebelling States and the faithful ones, but to so frame the fundamental law of reorganization as to keep down and defeat the popular will, and prevent a Democratic party from raising its head in the Southern States. Seeing their great victory abused to such purposes, the people abandoned this party by common consent, and gave victories and great gains in numerous States to any organization that promised successful opposition. Here was the hint for the Democratic leaders.

From the very nature of the case the Democracy revived everywhere, and the people rejoiced in a promised opportunity to put down the men and the party they had seemed to stamp with their approval by acting through them during the war. As the country is overwhelmingly Democratic in its normal state, and as the people were everywhere giving indication that eight years' experiment of the other party had sickened them, the case seemed plain that there was to be a return to the normal condition. Only one thing was necessary—the people required to be sure that the Democracy in its revived phase was soundly national and not vitiated by the errors and bad purposes that had compelled them to cast it aside eight years since. As the Democratic party was wrong the last time they knew it, they demanded to know that it had got right before they would trust it. They waited for its nomination, to read, in the name of the individual "distilled of all its virtues," what were its views of our recent history and our present position and its purposes for the future. In the name of Horatio Seymour they see these views and purposes declared with unblushing front; they see that the Democracy has not yet arisen to a national comprehension of the war, but is resolute still to regard it as it did from Chicago, and to consider the present position of the nation as the result of the triumph of wrong, the whole of which must be undone, and they see that the purpose of this party in the future must be to humiliate the victor. In the very name of the candidate the Democracy repels the masses that poured out the blood and subscribed the money for the war. This will not do for a proud, generous people, confident of the right of what they have done, and thus by inevitable necessity the nation turns to Grant. Little as it likes the party that was compelled to put him up, much as it distrusts the more violent element of that party, it knows, likes, and is willing to trust Grant himself, for sound judgment, upright heart, and inflexible purpose—the people's own hero—and it knows that it has no good to hope and every evil to fear in the success of the Democratic candidate ticket.

### The Last Radical Canard.

*From the N. Y. World.*

An unknown personage, whose acquaintance we fancy scrupulous people will hardly care to cultivate, by name "It is said," who seems to be just now left in the editorial charge of two newspapers in this city, "both daily," has made up what he calls his mind to assail the Democratic candidate for the Presidency with the charge which Festus in the Scriptures brought against St. Paul. Using the *Times* in the morning, and the *Post* in the evening, this inventive creature announces that, as Horatio Seymour is tolerably certain to be elected President of the United States next November, it ought to be known that his real reason for declining the Democratic nomination until it was forced upon him by the unanimous vote of the Convention, was the existence in his family of "an hereditary insanity which threatens him also, and from which he can only hope to escape by avoiding excitement and severe labor."

We are very much mistaken in our estimate alike of Mr. Raymond, the responsible editor of the *Times*, and of Mr. Bryant, the responsible editor of the *Post*, if either of these gentlemen can need any comments of ours to make him sharply realize the dishonor put upon him by this pleasing device of the mysterious Mr. "It is said."

But letting that pass, and assuming that Mr. Seymour, or any other statesman who should rise the standard of the National Democratic party, might naturally enough be supposed by an anonymous and exasperated Radical to be "mad," we should like to know what sort of light this accusation of "hereditary insanity" made against the Democratic candidate by Mr. "It is said," a being unknown alike to the tax-gatherer and to the faculty, can be expected to throw upon the charge of incipient *delirium tremens* brought, not by an anonymous inventor, but by Wendell Philips, Theodore Tilton and other highly observant nominative cases, against the Radical candidate, General Grant? Forbes, Winslow, and other authorities have proved to most people's satisfaction that everybody in the world is more or less insane, and of course, therefore, that everybody's father and mother must also have been more or less insane before everybody was born. But nobody, that we know of, has yet undertaken to prove that everybody in the world is more or less addicted to *delirium tremens*. When John Wilkes was accused of squinting, an ardent admirer of his protested that he "squinted no more than a gentleman and a man of honor ought to squint." But even Mr. Wilkes' ardent admirer might have recoiled from asserting that his idol, being accused of intemperance, "got drunk no more than a gentleman and a man of honor ought to get drunk." *Insanirimus omnes*, sang the old Latin poet; and we dare say that the "truly loil" Union Leaguers of Philadelphia may have thought that Horatio Seymour was quite "mad" when in June, 1863, he hurried on the troops of New York by the thousand to drive back the Rebel invaders from the soil of Pennsylvania, although its radical rulers had vituperated and slandered both himself personally and the great party to which he belongs for month after month. But, if we are all mad, we do not all of us "fall down" whenever we "stand up before a bottle," as Wendell Phillips declares that the "General of the Armies" invariably does. Nor do we all of us get ourselves indicted for playing fast and loose with the Government funds, as the publisher of the *Post*, Mr. Henderson contrived to do. The only "hereditary insanity" of which Horatio Seymour is a victim is what the radicals regard as a "hereditary insanity" of belief in the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. From this we really don't believe he can escape, even by "avoiding excitement and hard labor." On the contrary, he was led by this "hereditary insanity" to undergo, as Governor of New York, an amount of "excitement and hard labor" in defending the soil of the North against the Rebel invasions, and the liberties of the North against radical usurpations which can hardly be paralleled by the obligations even of the high office to which the people propose to call him in November next. If we were engaged in a battle of genealogies it might be easy to show that if General Grant really be the "root of Jesse" he is in imminent peril of taking his own life, in which case it is horribly certain that Schuyler Colfax would be the heir of the radical banner. But this pending Presidential flight is to be fought out, not between the fathers of the candidates, but between the candidates themselves and the principles which they represent. If the radicals, owning themselves beaten on the ground of principle, really want to make fight on the personal qualities, habits, tastes and tendencies of the candidates, we shall be sorry for General Grant, but we shall not feel at liberty to decline the encounter.

### Counting the Votes—Wade Hampton's Threat.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The South Carolinian soldier who threatens revolution unless the white people be allowed control of the Southern vote in November next, has an apologist in the Democratic journal of this city. Not an apologist of the outspoken sort, however, but one who perverts and misstates Wade Hampton's meaning and then hurries to his rescue.

What Wade Hampton demands is "that the white people of the South shall vote, whether the States in which they live have been reconstructed or not—that Mississippi, which has rejected the new constitution; Virginia, which may render a similar verdict; and Georgia, whose Democratic legislators propose to defeat the Constitutional amendment, shall participate with North Carolina and other restored States in the voting for President. He demanded that the Southern whites, under other organizations than those formed or to be formed under acts of Congress, shall have admission to the Electoral College. And he declares that if by these devices a majority of white votes be secured for Seymour and Blair—leaving the colored vote out of the account—these candidates shall be installed in power "in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them." These purposes, as we have said, are revolutionary. And we have reason to believe that they are shared by that class of extremists for whom Wade Hampton spoke in this city.

The *World*, however, conjures up a totally different hypothesis. It ignores the claim set up in behalf of the Southern whites regardless of reconstruction and other laws, and seeks to justify Wade Hampton's threat by assuming that it was directed against the possible exclusion, by Congress, of States restored to representation. Thus it theorizes:—

"Suppose, to illustrate the principle, that the result of the election should depend upon the electoral votes of the newly-admitted State of Florida; that the three votes of Florida should be Democratic, and that Congress should throw them out and declare General Grant elected. Now, on the supposition of a fair election in Florida, ought the Democratic party submit? The question answers itself; only a negative answer is possible."

The supposition is absurd. There is no more probability of excluding Florida, or any other of the Southern States which have been restored to the Union, than of excluding New York or Maryland. The counting of their votes, whether Republican or Democratic, is not optional with Congress, whose action on Mr. Edmunds' resolution, as amended, is a guarantee of straightforwardness and adherence to duty. The Constitution protects the rights of States within the Union, as the reconstructed States will be. And the joint resolution adopted the other day declares in advance that the votes of communities which may not have complied with the terms of the Reconstruction acts will not be admitted. The question will turn, not upon the party complexion of the votes, but upon the relation of the States to the Union. Florida, being in, will vote as of course. Mississippi, being not, will not be allowed to vote, equally of course.

Will the *World* drop fanciful conjectures, and meet fairly the question raised by Wade Hampton's menace? We don't care what might be done in the presence of a contingency which cannot arise. We want to know what, in the *World's* opinion, may, should, and will be done if Seymour and Blair obtain a majority by including in their calculation the votes of Mississippi, and perhaps Virginia and Georgia—if the reconstruction of these States be not at the time perfected?

Does our contemporary demand the admission to the Electoral College of the entire South, irrespective of the Reconstruction acts? and is it prepared to recommend a resort to violence if admission be denied to portions of the South, on the ground that, for purposes of representation, they have not been restored to the Union? These are the queries suggested by Wade Hampton's declaration, and we invite the *World* to face and answer them, squarely and frankly. Wade Hampton is too brave a man to dodge the consequences of his own argument; and if the *World* would become his champion it should at least imitate his candor.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS;

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.)

### American Enterprise—China.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

We are accustomed to regard the Panama Railroad as the very best exemplification yet perfected of American energy and capacity. The difficulties encountered were peculiar and enormous; laborers could scarcely be procured, and those who could be died nearly as fast as they were obtained; the cost far exceeded any previous estimate; yet the projectors undauntedly struggled on, and at length achieved a magnificent success—a triumph which has sensibly diminished the sum of human misery and increased the aggregate of human wealth and comfort.

A railroad to the Pacific wholly through our own country, connecting our seaboard cities with the mining regions of our two great ranges of mountains, the vast deserts which nearly inclose them, and with the rising marts of the Pacific, was a still more arduous and costly undertaking. Less than twenty years ago, it was first suggested; and its advocates were ridiculed as if they had proposed a stone bridge to the moon; yet 1869 will see the first through road completed, and the iron horse prancing and snorting from New York to San Francisco inside of a week. The centennial celebration of our national anniversary will probably see three distinct lines of railroad in operation from the Mississipi to the Pacific, each connecting with two or more through lines from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. Each of the three will have been constructed exclusively by American capital, using only American Iron.

A kindred though less important and far less costly undertaking is that of the East India Telegraph Company, wholly American, but proposing to connect the cradle and ancient focus of civilization with the entire occidental world. Immediately, however, the Company proposes to connect the great seaports of China, ten in number, from Canton to Shanghai, by a submerged cable, 895 miles long, with offices in each of the ten cities, whose inhabitants number in the aggregate nearly six millions, and whose foreign trade alone amounts to $900,000,000 per annum.

As yet, no telegraph wire is stretched across one rood of the Chinese Empire, whose enormously dense population, immense traffic, literary culture and lack of post-office facilities would seem to render it peculiarly adapted to the introduction and profitable use of telegraphs. In California, we learn, the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, as they would naturally do at home if they had it. But popular prejudice, suggesting apprehensions that the currents of "good luck" will be injuriously disturbed by setting the lightning to racing about as a messenger of commerce, has hitherto prevented, and may long prevent, the establishment of internal lines of electric communication throughout that conservative empire. The right to connect the several seaports by submerged wires has, however, been conceded to the East India Telegraph Company; and the satisfactory improvement of the privilege thus conceded will doubtless lead to still further and larger concessions. The business of the great seaports, however, is believed, by those who have personal knowledge in the premises, to be ample to render their connection in the manner proposed amply remunerating to the Company. Good judges have estimated that the entire outlay may be returned in dividends to the stockholders every two years subsequent to the completion of the line.

The East India Telegraph Company has encountered many obstacles and difficulties; but these have now been happily surmounted, and a reorganization has just been effected, with the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin (late Governor of Pennsylvania) as President, with Messrs. Paul S. Forbes, Frederick Butterfield, Alexander Holland, Isaac Livermore, James Noxon, O. H. Palmer, Fletcher Westray, and Nicholas Mickles as Directors, and George Ellis (cashier Bank of the Commonwealth) as Treasurer. Books of subscription have been opened at the Company's offices, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau street, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, at Drexel & Co.'s, Philadelphia, Jay Cooke's, Washington, and other banking houses; and it is confidently expected that the $5,000,000 of capital required will be promptly taken up, with every prospect of a speedy construction of the work, followed by generous dividends to its stockholders.

The certificates of New York, Boston, and other merchants engaged in the China trade with the assurances of protection and favor accorded by Mr. Seward on behalf of our Government, and M. Monstier on that of France, seem to leave no room for rational doubt that this enterprise is one of great promise, and, in view of its inevitable benefits to China, to our own country, and to mankind, we heartily commend it to the favor of the intelligent and the thrifty.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1122 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
9 mwf No 11 North SIXTH Street.

806.—CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for Ladies and Gents.
Address H. BRITTON,
416 1m2p No. 806 SOUTH Street.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.
NEALL & McBRIDE,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,
AND DISTILLERS OF
FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKY,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED,
No. 151 South FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 23thsutp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORia" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
4 11 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST
OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.
My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer
A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT THE OLD STAND,
S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.
And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A. B. WARDEN.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 8 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,
(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.
WATCHES of the most celebrated makers. JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.
Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf
WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
Of the latest styles,
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,
A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 12 4p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 15smthfrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 22 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of
STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,
is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest
TURRET CLOCKS
in the United States.
Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 526

THE STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
This Company are now prepared to furnish
WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,
Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.
OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 8 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
9 13 3m Secretary and Treasurer

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and other Sole agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
9 9 No. 420 COMMERCE Street.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.—Pursuant to call a special meeting of Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, to take action on the bill from Select Council which was under discussion at the adjournment of Common Council on Monday last, and which provides for the sale of a portion of Almond street landing. Joseph F. Marcer presided.

The motion made by Mr. Hancock to lay the bill on the table was taken up and lost—yeas, 1; nays, 28. A call for the previous question was then made and carried, and after considerable skirmishing the bill passed by a vote of yeas 28, nays 2.

This filibustering caused considerable feeling among the majority, and Mr. Wagner immediately sent up a resolution to the Chair to be read, requesting and authorizing the President to publicly reprimand Anthony Campbell, John V. Creely, Joseph B. Hancock, James S. Stewart, and John J. Stuhl, members of Common Council, for persistently refusing to vote in violation of rule 16, governing Councils, which says "that when members refuse to vote, such refusal shall be deemed a contempt of Councils."

Mr. Wagner supported his resolution in a long speech, in which he urged that the filibustering practices so long in vogue in Councils should be put a stop to, and unbecoming conduct cease.

Mr. Hancock replied facetiously to Mr. Wagner, complimenting the latter upon his persistency. It had been said that few brave men came home from bloody fields, but the courage of Mr. Wagner showed that at least one brave man was unscathed. He fought this bill through with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause. Other means beside fighting it through on the floor of Councils had been employed. A certain member of Council had told the speaker that another member of Councils had received five hundred dollars for his expense in pushing the "little William" through the Legislature. The speaker was proud to say that he made his living by laying bricks, and not by sucking sugar-teats. [Applause on the floor and in the gallery, promptly suppressed by the President.]

Mr. Evans entirely agreed with Mr. Wagner, and concisely denounced the derelict members. It had been their act on more than one occasion. They should be taught that Council's had rules which were to be obeyed. In conclusion, Mr. Evans offered a resolution amending the resolution of Mr. Wagner especially censuring Mr. Hancock for behavior unbecoming a gentleman and a member of Common Council, by his manner and language, provocative of confusion and disorder, at a meeting of Common Council, held on Thursday, July 16, 1868."

Mr. Litzenberg moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hancock, after consultation, sent up a resolution censuring Louis Wagner and Robert M. Evans for attempting to tamper with members inside the Chamber, and trying to induce them to vote for the sale of the Almond street property.

This resolution was based upon a misunderstood statement of Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Wagner—I denounced the statement in the resolution as a fal-lal-hood. (To Mr. Campbell)—Did I approach you outside the Chamber?

Mr. Campbell—You approached me and the member at my right in this Chamber.

Mr. Harper (President pro tem.)—The resolution is out of order. It is not germane to the question.

Pending these proceedings the chamber was in disorder. Many of the members, with their feet on the desks, fanned themselves, and seemed rather to enjoy the fray.

Mr. Hancock ineffectually pressed his motion, whereupon the question was taken on Mr. Evans' amendment. Two ineffectual votes were taken, and each time, although a quorum answered the call of the house, no quorum voted. An adjournment was then effected. During the debate many bitter acrimonies passed between members, but they all seem to have been Pickwickian, as they bobbobbed together outside the railing as if "gentlemen," "no gentleman," and other such terms had never been used.

SUN-STROKE.—The following additional persons suffered from the heat yesterday:—

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Sarah McCrory, at No. 1457 Hanover street, and a verdict of death from intemperance was rendered. It was reported that she had died from violence.

An inquest was also held on the body of a man named Zell, who died from the effects of the heat at the Nineteenth Ward Station House.

A man named Thomas Brown was found dead yesterday morning in a wagon at Newkirk's stable, in Queen street, above Second. It is supposed that he died from the effects of the heat on Wednesday.

Joseph Wetzel, who was overcome by the heat on Wednesday, died the same night.

About 2 o'clock yesterday, John Herring was sun-struck, at St. John and Buttonwood streets. He was taken to the Hospital.

An unknown white man died suddenly at No. 203 Quarry street.

Ann Rody was found dead, on the floor, in Front street, below Moore.

Patrick Martin died suddenly yesterday, at No. 1057 Henson street.

Owen Hamilton died from the effects of the heat yesterday. He resided at No. 1059 Hewson street.

Thomas Crow, residing at No. 1203 Ward street, was overcome by the heat yesterday, at Eleventh and Carpenter streets, and was taken home in a critical condition.

William McClain was sun-struck at Howard and Harrison streets yesterday, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

John Herron, forty years of age, was overcome by the heat, yesterday, at St. John and Buttonwood streets. He was taken to the hospital.

Fritz Stoltz, residing in St. John street, near Poplar, was overcome by the heat, and was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

John Lynch fell dead, yesterday afternoon, in Bedford street, near Seventh.

At 11 o'clock in the morning, Catharine McBride was overcome by the heat at Dauphin and Thompson streets. She was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Sarah Hopkins died suddenly at No. 1916 Callowhill street.

"MORE LIGHT."—The employes of the Philadelphia Gas Works, to the number of about five hundred, struck yesterday for an advance of pay. They have been receiving from $2·15 to $2·25 per day, and they now demand an advance of twenty-five per cent. The Trustees having heard, on Wednesday evening, that a strike was contemplated, advertised in the papers yesterday for laborers, and quite a large number presented themselves at the Ninth Ward works early yesterday morning, but the old employes, assembled in the neighborhood, prevented many of them from going to work. During the day, detachments of police were sent to the place, for the purpose of protecting those seeking employment.

The strikers held a meeting in Kater Hall. The attendance was large. The meeting was organized by calling Henry Corn to the chair. A communication was received from Messrs. William B. Elliott and James McManus, members of the Trust, proposing to urge at the meeting of the Board that the pay of the men should be increased five per cent., as follows:—For stokers at Point Breeze Works, $2·35; at the other works, $2·25. The communication was laid on the table, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that the men now on the strike will not go to work unless their demand of an increase of 25 per cent. is complied with. A number of speeches were made urging those present to be firm in their demands and not to interfere with any who might desire to seek employment at the Works.

CITY PASSENGER CAR CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS.—A meeting of conductors and drivers on the city cars was held yesterday morning at Military Hall, on Library street, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the State Legislature to pass a law to prohibit the railway companies from working the conductors and drivers in their employ more than twelve hours per day. Committees were appointed to wait on the members of the Legislature and lay before them their grievances. The meeting was numerously attended, and was very enthusiastic.

DIED IN SERVICE.—Last night, about 6 o'clock, as car No. 7, of the Chesnut and Walnut street line, was approaching Chesnut street bridge its passage was obstructed by a horse which had become overpowered by the heat. The horse was in a hack, which was said to have in it four persons besides the driver, and being unable to climb the declivity had fallen down. The conductor of the car endeavored to drag the animal from the track in order to allow the car to pass, and while doing so the animal expired. The conductor was immediately surrounded by a mob, who threatened him with personal violence, but seizing one of the brakes he drew it out and defended himself, finally frightening off the crowd and continuing the trip. It is said that no blame could be attached to the conductor, as the animal evidently died from the heat of the weather.

A LITTLE UNFORTUNATE.—A colored woman found a white female infant, about four months old, in Washington Square yesterday morning. The child, from all appearances, was drugged. Sent to the Almshouse.

DROWNED.—A colored boy named Thomas F. Morris was drowned at Spruce street wharf. The body was recovered and taken in charge by Coroner McKinley.

## MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The walls of the building for the Commercial Exchange, on Second street above Walnut, have been raised to their required height, and workmen are now engaged in putting up the rafters, preparatory to enclosing the structure. It is expected that the building will be completed by the close of the year.

—The various water works belonging to the city are kept in constant operation, but the demand for water is so great that the reservoirs cannot be kept filled. Our citizens should discontinue all waste of water while the present hot weather lasts.

—The young men of Nicetown gave a grand invitation hop at Thompson's Grove last evening. The affair was well attended, many ladies and gentlemen from the city being present in full ball-room costume. The music was fine, and the display of fireworks beautiful.

—There are but two vessels undergoing repair and two new ones on the stocks at the Navy Yard, the latter being almost ready for launching.

—A public temperance meeting will be held this evening, in the lecture-room of Dr. Suephard's Church, Buttonwood street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

—Mr. Peter A. Keller has been elected Cashier of the Union National Bank of Philadelphia, in place of Mr. N. C. Musselman, resigned.

## CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—On Monday afternoon the body of a man who had evidently been murdered was found on the Moorestown pike, about four miles from the city. There was an ugly bruise on the right cheek bone, and also a deep hole on the right side of the head, made as if by the pole of a hatchet, or some similar instrument. Whoever did the deed had endeavored to wash off the blood, and then thrown him in a ditch, afterwards picking him up and laying him up in the road, placing his hat upon his breast. He is a man about 40 years of age, heavy build, and long dark beard. He was seen on Wednesday morning near the place where he was found, in company with two men and two women. Search is being made for them, and it is thought that they will be found. A pawn ticket was found upon his person, belonging to a pawnbroker at Sixth and Race streets, Philadelphia. It bore the name of Jacob Miller, and certified that he pledged a grey jacket.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4 43 | MOON RISES....2 30
SUN SETS....7 29 | HIGH WATER....12 00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | June 24 |
| Aleppo | Liverpool | New York | June 30 |
| C. of N. York | Liverpool | New York | July 4 |
| America | Southampton | New York | July 7 |
| Tripoli | Liverpool | New York | July 7 |
| Tarifa | Liverpool | New York | July 7 |
| C. of Antwerp | Liverpool | New York | July 8 |
| Hibernian | Liverpool | Quebec | July 9 |
| Germania | Southampton | New York | July 10 |
| Java | Liverpool | New York | July 11 |
| C. of Paris | Liverpool | New York | July 15 |
| Moravian | Liverpool | Quebec | July 16 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Boston | New York | Liverpool | July 18 |
| France | New York | Liverpool | July 18 |
| Europa | New York | Glasgow | July 18 |
| Hammonia | New York | Hamburg | July 21 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | July 22 |
| Cuba | New York | Liverpool | July 22 |
| Bremen | New York | Bremen | July 23 |
| Europa | New York | Havre | July 25 |
| Celia | New York | London | July 25 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | July 25 |
| C. of N. York | New York | Liverpool | July 28 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Golding Star | New York | Aspinwall | July 20 |
| Stars and Stripes | Philada | Havana | July 21 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | July 21 |
| Merrimack | New York | Rio Janeiro | July 24 |
| Eagle | New York | Havana | July 25 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | July 25 |
| Wyoming | Philada | Savannah | July 25 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ocean Belle, Hall, Leghorn. Warren & Gregg.
Brig Rita M Tucker, Patterson, Neuvitas, do
Schr J B Knowles, Scott, Cambridgeport, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Boston, do.
Schr S. Cummings, Whirlow, Alexandria, do.
Schr Protem, McAvey, Portland, Hammet & Nell.
Schr Warren Blake, Messervey, Boston, do.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges. W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Sheara, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Prussa, barque Dora, Onisen, 131 days from Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas reported yesterday brought from St. Thomas eight of the crew of the barque Mahlon Willis mason, previously reported lost on Ranegasa Reef and landed them at the Delaware Breakwater.

Br barque Rainbow, Rondrot, from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr H. Prescott, Freeman, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to Geo. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr Colossett, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, from Boston.

Schr E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, from Portland.

Schr A. J. Russell Hodges, from Portland.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Sheara, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Graham's Polly, Burgess, from Liverpool 4th ult for Philadelphia, was passed 14th inst. lat. 40 50, long 67.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, remained at Havana 11th inst., loading.

Steamship Valley City, Morgan, hence, at Richmond 14th inst.

Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, hence, at Matanzas 8th inst.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Wall, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, remained at Key West 9th inst., to sail about 11th.

Barque Charleston, Cochrane, for Philadelphia, sailed from Remedios 4th inst.

Barque Superb, Vonappen, for Delaware Breakwater at Rio Janeiro 8th ult.

Barque Josephine, Haven, hence, at Portland 14th instant.

Barque Kosmos, Wienrichs, for Hamburg via Philadelphia cleared at New York 15th inst.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, sailed from Hong Kong 11th May, for Singapore.

Brig Redwood, Gardner sailed from Calbarien 1st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Mariposa Staples, for Philadelphia, sailed from Calbarien 2d inst.

Brig Prairie Rose, Griffin, hence, at Cardenas 9th instant.

Brig M. C. Mosely, Uraan, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Hazard, McFarland, sailed from Matanzas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Pennsman, Gallison, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Eagle, Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 9th inst.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Warren, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 3d inst.

Schr S. C. Tyler, Weeks, for Delaware Breakwater, was loading at Havana 11th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 50, hence, at Norwich 15th instant.

Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th inst.

Schrs Alice, Packard, and Valeria, Conklin, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst., for north of Hatteras.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Clenfuegos 6th inst.

Schr A. V. Bergen, Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 14th inst.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, hence, at Newburyport 11th instant.

Schrs S. A. Boice, Yates; M. Steelman, Steelman; M. E. Long, Hardy; and M. A. McGahan, Call hence, at Boston 15 h inst.

Schrs M. Hand, Brooks, hence for New Bedford, and Chattel, Houston, hence for Port Jefferson, at New York 15th inst.

Schr F. English, Crowell, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.

Schrs G. C. Morris, Morris, and Armenia Fales, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst. Sailed, all the vessels before reported, except schrs. T. W. Allen, Louis Walsh, Catharine, Alfred Keen, George Kilburn, Mary J. Fisher, and the Brig Mary J. Goddard.

Schrs Mary J. Russell, Smith, and Jas. S. Watson, Houck, hence, at Lynn 16th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 40, dated 27th May, 1867, respecting a light to be exhibited on the Haaskar, one of the Faerposser rocks, Kattegat entrance, the Swedish Government has given notice that the lighthouse is of iron, and that the light will be a revolving white light, showing a flash every 60 seconds. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the first order.

A 3d, fixed harbor light is in the course of construction on the west point of Koon, at the east side of the entrance of the port of Marstrand. The light will be a fixed white light, and will be a guide to the north entrance to the port. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The lantern will be placed at the S.W. angle of the keeper's dwelling, and its position, as given, is in latitude 57 deg. 53½ min. N., long. 11 deg. 35 min. East Greenwich.

A conical light is being constructed on Hallo, from which a flashing light will be exhibited, showing a flash every five seconds. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order. The position of the tower is in latitude 58 deg. 20 min. 12 sec. N., longitude 11 deg. 13 min. 24 sec. E. from Greenwich. During the construction of the new tower—from June to September—a flashing light resembling the actual light, and showing a flashing light every forty seconds, will be exhibited from the west side of the old tower.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1868.


## INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DANIEL PORTER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES REA and GEORGE POWELL, Executors of the last will and testament of DANIEL PORTER deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, July 21, A. D. 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.
7 10fmw5t

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH B. BIRD, Deceased.
PHILADELPHIA June 25, 1868.
Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of ELIZABETH B. BIRD having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment without delay to
CHRISTIAN BIRD,
Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street,
6 26 6t Philadelphia.

## TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs. Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 5 wfm

## GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 716 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 11 1y

## COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 3

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22 JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year ensuing:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. H. Moore, | Wm W. Keen, |
| Samuel B. Moon, | Ferdinand J. Dreer, |
| Gillies Balleth, | George L. Buzby, |
| Edwin Greble, | R. A. Knight. |

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 835 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 24

HARRIS & NEWHALL,
PAPER WAREHOUSE.
No. 815 MINOR Street, Philadelphia,
Manufacturers of
ENGLISH GLAZED HARDWARE, BLASTING AND MANILLA PAPERS 18 3m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
26 No. 108 JONES' Alley

WILLIAMS, GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 3


## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, 20th of July, from responsible parties, who will keep on hand and deliver at the various Barracks and Offices in Washington and for Lincoln Depot, about (1128) three thousand one hundred and twenty-five tons of merchantable, white ash, anthracite coal, egg size free from slate and dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| At Sedgwick Barracks, on N street, between 17th and 18th streets. | about 183 tons. |
| At Russell Barracks on E street, between New Jersey avenue and 1st street east. | about 280 tons. |
| At Lincoln Barracks | about 569 tons. |
| And to be delivered on orders at various points in the city. | about 2095 tons. |

Separate proposals for the supply of either of the above points are also invited.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of 20 tons first-class steamer coal landed on Sixth street wharf.

The accepted bidders will be required to exhibit to an inspector appointed by the Quartermaster's Department on or before the 1st of October next, satisfactory evidence that they have made arrangements to comply with the provisions of the contract.

Should a single bid for the entire quantity be accepted, a bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, signed by the bidder and two acceptable sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and a proportional amount for accepted bids for a less quantity.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of coal contracted for, it will be purchased in open market and the difference in cost charged to him.

Coal will be inspected on delivery, and none will be paid for until accepted by the Inspector.

Bids are invited for the delivery of the entire 3125 tons, included on Sixth street wharf, on or before the 15th of October next.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of coal received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as they are furnished for the purpose.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Coal," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. MCFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.
7 15 4t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, "LINCOLN DEPOT,"
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M., of the 23d instant, for the delivery at this depot of the following articles, viz:—

100 (one hundred) Horse Brushes, each.
50 (fifty) pounds Block Tin, per pound.
36 (thirty-six) Chest Locks, per dozen.
36 (thirty-six) Desk Locks, per dozen.
10 (one hundred) Door Locks and Knobs.
12 (twelve) Sickles, each.
25 (twenty-five) gallons Alcohol, per pound.
50 (fifty) pounds Borax, per gallon.
100 (one hundred) pounds Castile Soap, per pound.
200 (five hundred) Hand Saw Files, assorted, per gross.
12 (twelve) Carpenter's Pencils, per dozen.
24 (twenty-four) Scythe Stones, each.
50 (fifty) Stable Brooms, each.
100 (one hundred) Corn Brooms per dozen.
100 (one hundred) W W Brushes, each.
24 (twenty-four) Paint Brushes, each.
50 (fifty) Tarr Chimneys, No. 2, per dozen.
4 (four) Grindstone and Fixtures, each.
12 (twelve) Garden Hoes, each.
6 (six) Scythes, each.
6 (six) " Sneathes, each.
50 (fifty) lbs. Chrome Yellow, per lb.
20 (fifty) lbs Chrome Green, "
6 (six) lbs Patent Dryer, "
300 (three hundred) lbs. Axle Grease, per lb.
20 (fifty) lbs. Glue (Irish).
6 (six) sides Bridle Leather, per side.
200 (two hundred) lb. Harness Leather, per lb.
2000 (two thousand) lbs. White Lead, (Lewis) per lb
200 (two thousand) lbs. Cut Nails, 10d., per keg.
1500 (fifteen hundred) lbs. " 8d., "
1000 (one thousand) lbs. " 12d., "
2 (two) bbls. Coal Oil, per gallon.
3 (three) bbls. Linseed Oil, Raw, per gallon.
2 (two) bbls Linseed Oil, Boiled, "
1 (one) barrel Sperm Oil, per gallon.
1 (one) barrel Neat's Foot Oil, per gallon.
300 (three hundred) lbs. Putty, per lb.
100 (one hundred) lbs. Black Paint, per lb.
25 (twenty-five) lbs. Hemp Twine (heavy), per lb.
2 (two) barrels Turpentine, per gallon.
10 (ten) gallons Copal Varnish, per gallon.
5 (five) lbs. Black Wax, per lb.
10 (ten) lbs. Saddler's Thead, per lb.

Proposals from dealers in the different articles specified are invited. The articles must be of the best quality, subject to a rigid inspection, and must be delivered within six days of the acceptance of the proposal.

Proposals to be made in duplicate, and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McFerran, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington.

A. P. BLUNT,
7 15 6t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.
Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, August 10, 1868 for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz:—

Section 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 15,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, for similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
Oswego, N. Y., July 14, 1868. 7 16 20t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office No. 194 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Chestnut street from second to Front streets, to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
7 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE No. 194 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Main street from Cotton street to Shurs lane (Twenty-first Ward), to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys. Each bid must distinctly state the price per lineal foot including excavations, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid to the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
7 17 3t


## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s | $201,000·00 |
| 120,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 134,400·00 |
| 50,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes | 52,562 50 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 210 070 00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 125,625 00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan | 51,000·00 |
| 20 000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,800·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,375·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed) | 20,000 00 |
| 80,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans | 18,000·00 |
| 7000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4270·00 |
| 5,600,300 | shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000·00 |
| 7,500 | 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 7,800·00 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,000·00 |
| 20,000 | 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 15,000·00 |
| 201,900 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | 201,900·00 |
| $1,161,400 par. | Market value, | $1,102,802·50 |
| | Cost, $1089,679 20, | |
| | Real Estate | 86,000·00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurance made | 219,135 67 |
| | Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company | 43,334·36 |
| | Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $76,600, estimated value | 3,017·00 |
| | Cash in Bank | $103,017·10 |
| | Cash in Drawer | 298 62 |
| | | 183 315 62 |
| | | $1,007,605·15 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | James C. Hand, |
| John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | James Traquair, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | William C. Ludwig, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | Jacob P. Jones, |
| Hugh Craig, | James B. McFarland, |
| Edward Darlington | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| John B. Penrose, | John D. Taylor, |
| H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| Henry Sloan, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr., |
| George G. Leiper, | George W. Bernadou, |
| William G. Boulton, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg. |
| Edward Lafourcade, | J. B. Semple, " |
| Jacob Riegel, | A. B. Berger, " |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000·00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1,018,893·89 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,184,846·20 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, | INCOME FOR 1868 |
| $23,693·23. | $350,000·00. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles N. Bancker, | George Fales,

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

*NO.* 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

ERIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.


### The District Attorneyship.

THE difficulty in the Republican party of Philadelphia, over the nomination for the District Attorneyship, has at last been satisfactorily settled. Both Mr. William B. Mann and Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst withdraw from the field, and the Convention will reassemble in a short time to nominate a candidate on whom all can unite. Mr. Mann's letter declining to be a candidate reads as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1868.

*To William R. Leeds, Esq., Chairman City Republican Committee:*

DEAR SIR:I decline the nomination conferred on me by the District Attorney Convention, and in doing so I cannot forbear expressing my profound sense of gratitude to the Republicans of Philadelphia, who have honored me with their support in a canvass conducted with unexampled bitterness against me.

With earnest solicitude for the success of the Republican party in our city, State, and nation, I am, Very truly yours,

WM. B. MANN.

As soon as Mr. Mann's declination has been considered and accepted by the City Executive Committee, which meets for that purpose this afternoon, Mr. Hazlehurst will likewise withdraw, and the field will be a clear one.

We sincerely congratulate our readers on the happy termination to a division which threatened to endanger the success of our entire ticket. The history of this division is too well known to need repetition. Mr. Mann, after holding the office for fifteen years, succeeded in getting a majority of the delegates to the Convention pledged to him. The opponents of the "ring," finding that they were being unjustly treated, and that no fairness could be secured so long as Mr. Mann was before the Convention, withdrew previous to the nomination, and placed in the field Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst. Consequently two Republican nominees were before the people, and certain defeat of both must follow. There was but one course left for Mr. Mann to pursue with honor, that was to withdraw. Mr. Hazlehurst accepted the nomination only because he desired to aid the cause of reform, and while no worthier man for the post could be found, yet we deem that he will act wisely in following the example of Mr. Mann.

No small amount of credit will belong to each of these gentlemen for acting in this manner. Mr. Mann, by whatever questionable means he secured it, had the regular nomination of the party. He went to great expense to secure it. Whatever may be the grounds, and however potent the reasons for a withdrawal, under such circumstances, all must give him credit for proving himself not an ingrate to the party. He has removed himself from being an obstacle, and feeling as we do no personal opposition to him, we most cheerfully accord him credit for his actions.

Of Mr. Hazlehurst's course throughout, we cannot speak too highly. Accepting in the face of denunciation and threats, and nominated solely to aid reform, he deserves great praise both for his courage and his devotion to principle. He has no personal ambition to subserve. He stood only to purify and elevate a court of justice, and the moment that Mr. Mann expressed a willingness to withdraw he assents cheerfully. By such a course he will prove himself a public-spirited citizen, and add yet more to the general confidence felt in his integrity.

To the Convention, when it meets once more, there are but a few words necessary to be said. Let the choice be a good one. There are a dozen gentlemen, well known Republican members of the bar, who would adorn the place of District Attorney, and for whom every Republican could with satisfaction vote. Let one of these be selected. But let it be remembered that the strongest man on the Democratic ticket is their nominee for that office, and we must have one who in the public confidence he can command, will prove equally strong with Mr. Furman Sheppard. If such a one is selected, with a united ticket, strong in every point, we have an undoubted assurance of a well-deserved victory.

### More Emigrants for Utah.

THE arrival of a cargo of emigrants, destined for Utah, embracing several hundred new converts to the Mormon faith, a large proportion of whom are women, has recently been announced. Continued success is apparently crowning the efforts of Brigham Young to secure proselytes in foreign countries, and the fear has been expressed that, while the nation is cherishing the belief that Mormonism, with its "twin relic of barbarism," would soon be extinguished, it may in reality be growing stronger and more defiant than ever. The emissareis sent forth to distant lands undoubtedly continue to work zealously, and being usually chosen with special reference to fitness for their vocation, it is not singular, despite the monstrosities of their creed, that they succeed in deluding a considerable number of ignorant persons. Throwing out of view their pretended form of religion, which is only a convenient cloak of ulterior designs, they become in reality emigraut agents promising to the down-trodden victims of European civilization, that they can find a sure relief from the discomforts and oppressions of their native homes in a garden spot in the wilds of America, which is alleged to possess all the charms of a terrestrial paradise. When we consider how many persons annually migrate to our shores without such invitations, it is not specially wonderful that adroit agents, in proffering them, find persons who, in their desperation or ignorance, are willing to accept assistance and guidance to a land of promise as a compensation for whatever they may be called upon to profess or practice as followers of Mormonism Instances are not rare, even in this country, where men possessed of some wealth, and of an average share of general information have been duped by skilful Mormon impostors, and it is a much easier task to impose upon the benighted citizens of foreign countries who have never heard of the organization presumptuously and blasphemously claiming to be Latter-Day Saints, except through the false and flattering representations of their accredited agents. One of the worst charges made against the Mormons is that in the early days of their settlement at Salt Lake they induced persons to cross the Plains without sufficient facilities for this long and toilsome journey, and that in these so-called handcart migrations many perished by the wayside from hunger, exhaustion, and fatigue. No recent instances of similar sufferings have been reported, and it is probable that the emigrants now enticed to this country are, as a rule, subjected to as few physical inconveniences as possible.

The census returns of 1860 stated the white population of Utah at that time to be 40,244 of whom 12,754, or a little less than one-third were of foreign birth. Of these foreign emigrants, 1824 had come from Denmark, 7084 from England, 278 from Ireland, 647 from British America, 159 from Norway, 1228 from Scotland, 196 from Sweden, and 945 from Wales. Of the 27,490 American Mormons, 15,968 are reported to have been born in the Territories, and they were evidently nearly all children; for more than half the population of Utah consisted of minors less than twenty years of age. It is probable that at least one-half of the adult Mormons of 1860 were of foreign birth, and that at present a still larger proportion of Brigham Young's subjects are of foreign origin. These statistics possess significance for various reasons. When William Hepworth Dixon wrote his book about New America he intimated that the demoralizing features of Mormonism found a congenial soil in this country, but an English critic has answered his accusation by pointing to the fact that, while new Mormon converts are rarely made in the United States, an abundance of dupes are easily found in the United Kingdom, and the statistics of 1860 sustain this theory. Since that period England, Wales, and Scotland have continued to be favorite recruiting grounds of Brigham Young's emissaries. The constant introduction of this foreign element is one of the main causes of the perpetuation of the power of the Mormon hierarchy. Citizens born and bred on our soil instinctively revolt against every form of antiquated oppression, and although they may for a time be restrained by old traditions and long-established tyrannies, they never fail in the end to infuse into all the organizations with which they are identified the free spirit of republican institutions. Brigham Young may retain a portion of his present ascendency during his lifetime, but it is scarcely possible that he will be able to transmit similar powers to his successors or his descendants. Many agencies are quietly but surely at work to undermine his superstructure. A portion of the original Mormon Church has already seceded under the leadership of a son of the first Prophet, Joe Smith. There are elements of further discord and dissension ready to spring forth into vigorous action at the first sign of the decay of Brigham Young's influence or to assert rival claims for domination as soon as his mortal career closed. There is besides, now at Salt Lake, a strong party of Gentiles ready to welcome and protect any recusant from the Mormon faith, and determined to maintain a steady warfare against its monopolizing tendencies and its monstrosities until they are overthrown. The better sense and judgment of the young native Mormons as they grow up to manhood and womanhood, instinctively revolt against polygamy, and sooner or later they will combine to overthrow it. The division of the sexes in Utah in 1860 was as follows:—Males, 20,178, females, 19,947, and if a similar proportion is maintained, it will be impossible to perpetuate polygamy by popular consent, for obvious reasons, especially if, as is probable, a large male population is attracted to Utah by the development of her mining interests.

With all their vagaries and absurdities, the Mormons have displayed a degree of industry and ingenuity in developing and beautifying their territory, which deserves no little praise. They have ensured for themselves a fair measure of material prosperity despite their obnoxious opinions, and their labors have served the useful purpose of demonstrating that proper efforts will make even the most unpromising of the Western wilds of the country "bloom and blossom like the rose."

### Strikes.

ALL attempts to regulate the laws of supply and demand by artificial means have ever proved failures. We may make rules that a man belonging to an association shall work only for so many hours, and so much a day, but if the supply of workmen in any particular line should exceed the demand, such regulations must necessarily prove nugatory. This has repeatedly been shown in the attempted regulation of other matters than labor. Speculations in wheat, corn, gold, etc., have proved over and over again the working of nature's unerring laws. If the market is bare of labor, merchandize, gold, etc., full prices can be commanded; if overstocked, they must soon sink to the corresponding condition of the market.

The strike of the workmen yesterday at the Gas Works affords us an opportunity of briefly alluding to the folly of supposing that the laws of trade can be capriciously set aside. Whatever may be the management of the Gas Works, whether they be financially considered well or ill managed, is nothing to do with the right which the Trustees and everybody else has of making such contracts as may be deemed most advantageous. We do not blame workingmen for seeking to obtain more wages, if they think themselves ill paid. Any man has the right to get all he can for his labor, especially now when rents and the cost of living are so very high. If the workmen at the Gas Works had done only this, there would have been nothing particularly reprehensible in their conduct, although the risk of leaving the city in darkness would have caused great inconvenience and pecuniary loss. Yet this would not have been near so unjustifiable as their arbitrary conduct in endeavoring to prevent other men from taking their places, if such persons were willing to work for the old wages. There can be no justification for this, and no greater mistake could be committed than to suppose that the sympathies of our citizens are with the authors of such interference. Let each man make his own bargains, obtain all he can, but let his neighbor have the same privilege. This is nothing more than common justice.

EDUCATIONAL. — We print to-day, on our sixth page, the "Master's Oration," delivered by the Rev. Robert E. Thompson, at the late Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania. The oration does credit to Mr. Thompson, who, we understand, has been appointed a junior member of the University Faculty, and is a complete argument in favor of the literal education afforded by the institution.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for August has just reached us from the publishers. Its contents are solid and refreshing, as in the past, well worthy the attention of our readers. The number contains the following articles:—Part eight of R. H. Davis' serial romance of "Dallas Galbraith;" "Echo Notch," by R. Morris Smith; "Smoking," by J. Vaughan Darling; "Our Globe in 1868," by Professor Schele de Vere; "In a Month," by Miss Anne Brewster; "A Month's Holiday in Germany," by Ellis Yarnall; "Providence," by Edward E. Law; "A Winter's Night in a Wintry Place;" "Alas! Poor Ghost,' by Leonard Kip; "Claims of the Bondholders," by Hon. Amasa Walker; "Leathern Men," by Henry T. Tuckerman; "Madame La Duchesse," by Mrs. R. M. Hooper; "My Acquaintance with Planchette," by Rev. Samuel W. Duffield; "A Nocturne by Chopin," by C. F. Daniel; "Garibaldi and Italy," by Edward S. Cross; "Our Monthly Gossip," and "Literature of the Day."

## *AMUSEMENT NOTES.*

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—To-night is the last but one of the summer season at this favorite resort. This company have come to be looked upon as a permanent institution in our city, and their return in September will be hailed with pleasure. To-night a grand bill will be presented, as a parting memento. The great Lingard Burlesque, Bilaks and Jinks, Soap-Suds, and Life on the Old Plantation will constitute the evening's entertainment. If you wish a good laugh go and see John Mulligan and Archy Hognes.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Herr Engelke will, to-morrow afternoon, inaugurate a series of Saturday afternoon promenade concerts at Horticultural Hall. In this hot weather nothing could be more pleasant. The hall is delightfully cool and all have an opportunity of leaving the heat and dust of the streets to listen to fine music. The foyer will be converted into an ice-cream saloon, where all kinds of refreshments may be obtained. The doors open at 4 o'clock, the concert terminating at 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—This is really the coolest place of amusement open in the evening. The atmosphere within the hall being several degrees lower than in the street, the crowds which attend will alone attest this fact.

The performance is first-class. Among the best features of the bill may be mentioned the Harpist from the Crystal Palace, whose manipulations of the strings are wonderful. Sam Denere, Harrison, and Fielding are excellent. The great attraction is the Can-can, with Madlles Rosa, Stacey, Boquet, and the Wesner Sisters in the cast. The Prismatic Fountain is still in operation. Next week an entirely new French ballet, entitled *Life in Paris*, will be produced.

## *OBITUARY.*

### Commodore Guert Gansevoort.

A telegram from Schnectady yesterday announced the sudden death of this distinguished naval officer in that city, from congestion of the brain. The deceased was a native of New York State, where he was born about the latter part of 1812, and was consequently in the fifty-sixth year of his age at the time of his death. He entered the naval service of the United States on the 4th of March, 1823; when quite a boy, and after receiving the education given to naval cadets was assigned to active duty as a midshipman. He rose to prominence during the Mexican war, in which he was actively engaged, and while in command of the John Adams distinguished himself. During the Indian war of 1856 he also made his mark, particularly at the battle of Sitka on the Pacific coast. For some time after the outbreak of our recent civil war he was chief of the Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was subsequently in command of the iron-clad Roanoke. His last cruise expired in September, 1864, and on the 28th of September, 1866, he was commissioned a commodore, and on the 28th of January, 1867, he was placed on the retired list. Since then Commodore Gansevoort has been "waiting orders," and during this time residing at his residence in Schenectady. His total service in the navy comprised forty-five years, four months and twelve days, of which exactly eighteen years were spent at sea. He was a most excellent officer, and his death will be greatly regretted. The remains will be taken to New York by boat to-morrow morning for interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

### Dr. W. T. G. Morton.

William Thomas Green Morton, M. D., whose labors in introducing the anæsthetic process into surgical operations have given him an eminent place among the benefactors of the human race, died yesterday in New York, from the effects of sun-stroke. Dr. Morton was a native of Worcester county, Mass., having been born in the rural village of Charlton, August 19, 1819, and was therefore near the close of his forty-ninth year at the time of his death. He commenced the practice of dentistry in Boston in the year 1841, and having invented a new method of securing false teeth to gold plates, which required the removal of the old stumps, his attention was naturally directed to the means of alleviating the pain of the operation. After receiving many suggestions in a course of medical studies from books and lectures, and from conversations with scientific men, he became convinced of the possibility of reducing, if not entirely preventing, the pain of surgical operations. There is little doubt that others before him had conceived a similar idea, but as they failed to bring it to the test of decisive experiment, it remained without practical benefit to the world. It was not until the 30th of September, 1846, that Dr. Morton succeeded in extracting the tooth of a patient while under the influence of sulphuric ether. This was followed by other experiments of the same character equally successful, and having communicated the result to Dr. John C. Warren, he obtained the consent of that eminent surgeon to allow the use of ether in an operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital, October 16 1846. From that time anæsthesia has been an established fact in the practice of surgery. The claims of Dr. Morton to the discovery, as is well known, have been called in question by more than one rival for the honor of the achievement. His life was, to a certain degree, embittered by the protracted and zealous controversy, and although his title to the discovery was supported by several committees of Congress appointed to investigate his claim, and by a large portion of the medical profession in this country, he died without any adequate reward, but the consciousness of having so largely mitigated the amount of human suffering.

## *FINANCIAL ITEMS.*

*From the N. Y. Tribune of to day,*

"Money is abundant at 3@4 per cent. on call with large amounts offering.

"Sterling exchange is firm at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110¼@110⅜; London, sight, 110⅝@110¾; London, prime commercial, 109¼@110; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·10⅝@5·10; Antwerp, 5·10⅝@5·15; Swiss, 5·10¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36⅝@36¾; Amsterdam, 41¼@41⅜; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 79¾@80; Berlin, 71⅞@72."

—The financial condition of Brazil, notwithstanding the long and enormously expensive war in which Brazil has been engaged, the credit of its Government has been sustained in the most honorable manner. Taxation has been increased, and money has flowed so freely into the treasury that its present deficit is under $9,000,000. The dividends on its loans are as punctually paid in London as when the Empire was at peace, the sinking fund which is rapidly amortizing these loans has not been suspended, the guarantee on its railways is regularly and faithfully met, it owes no money in Europe, its 5 per cent. external bonds are worth much more in the market than those of many European States, and its 6 per cent. internal bonds are quoted at Rio at 87½.

—The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of New York city, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1868, before the commencement of business:—

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $177,271,463 13 |
| United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation | 42,284,950 00 |
| United States Bonds and other securities deposited to secure deposits | 4,801,200 00 |
| United States Bonds and securities on hand | 11,943,751 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages | 5,451,177 67 |
| Due from National Banks | 8,617,958 29 |
| Due from other banks and bankers | 1,385,105 06 |
| Banking house, other real estate, furniture, and fixtures | 7,009,499 47 |
| Current expenses | 362,984 67 |
| Premiums | 1,057,858 79 |
| Checks and other cash items | 94,265,592 55 |
| Bills of National Banks | 2,427,397 00 |
| Bills of other Banks | 20,065 00 |
| Specie | 15,297,975 84 |
| Fractional currency | 246,294 86 |
| Legal Tender Notes | 39,423,822 00 |
| Compound Interest Notes | 7,312,190 00 |
| Three per cent. Certificates | 26,115,000 00 |
| Aggregate | $441,318,251 00 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital stock | $74,809,700 00 |
| Surplus fund | 18,714,018 34 |
| Undivided profits | 6,508,683 27 |
| Circulating Notes outstanding—National | 35,083,477 00 |
| State | 283,750 00 |
| Individual deposits | 217,666,187 00 |
| United States deposits | 3,161,561 90 |
| Deposits of the United States disbursing officers | 996 70 |
| Due to National Banks | 69,325,850 51 |
| Due to other banks and bankers | 15,671,022 15 |
| Aggregate | $441,319,251 11 |

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]*

☞ THE HOURIS OF MAHOMET'S paradise are described in the Koran as beautiful creatures made of milk and musk, and fragrant as lovely; but three drops of Palon's new Perfume, "Fair De Mayo," on the handkerchief of a mortal maiden, will surround her with such an atmosphere of perfume as never was dreamed of by poet or prophet in "Araby the Blest." Sold by all Druggists. 1t

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 9. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 8), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14f

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

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*Complete Preparation for the Counting-House.*

BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.

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Students instructed separately, and received at any time. No vacation.

Catalogues furnished on application. 7 16 3t4p

☞ OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No 232 WALNUT Street PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

7 15 12t

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA July 15 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, PETER A. KELLER was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of N. C. Musselman, resigned.

7 15 3t* D. FAUST, President.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.

7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, 7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, *No.* 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwfs

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**WANTED,**

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**ABLE-BODIED MEN,**

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## SOAP.

**CAUTION.**

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Are trying the mean dodge of putting up their Soaps similar to

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC.

The public are cautioned to

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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and bathing qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m4p

## CLOTHING.

### VACATION HAS COME!

Hurrah! Boys! here comes vacation!
Joyful time of relaxation!
Time for which we've long been wishing;
Come along and let's go fishing:
Merrily our faces turning
From our weary seats of learning:
All our teachers kindly thanking
For their teaching and their spanking;
Now we'll go and be in clover,
'Till vacation time is over.
Come on, boys! and he's be happy!
Don't be cross, and don't be snappy!

Come, and have some sport, and now, sirs,
If you chance to spoil your trowsers,
If you climb the trees, and tear them;
If, like boys, you rudely wear them;
Only, jolly boys remember
When you come back, in September,
You can buy lots of new ones,
Black or striped, brown or blue ones.

Let every boy, and every boy's paternal parent, be mindful of the fact that there is no such place in town half as good as

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,

For the supply of the male members of the family with masculine raiment for every emergency.

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL,

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PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Assigned Estate of HARVEY S. FODELL and ERASMUS KELLY, trading as FODELL & KELLY.

The Audit or appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BENJAMIN L. TEMPLE, Assignee of said FODELL & KELLY, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 28, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 17 fmw9t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED

THE AUGUST NUMBER OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION.

CONTENTS.

I. DALLAS GALBRAITH. An American Novel. Part VIII.
II. ECHO NOTCH.
III. SMOKING.
IV. OUR GLOBE IN 1868.
V. IN A MONTH.
VI. A MONTH'S HOLIDAY IN GERMANY.
VII. PROVIDENCE.
VIII. A WINTER'S NIGHT IN A WINTRY PLACE.
IX. ALAS! POOR GHOST
X. CLAIMS OF THE BONDHOLDERS.
XI. LEATHERN MEN.
XII. MADAME LA DUCHESSE.
XIII. MY ACQUAINTANCE WITH PLANCHETTE
XIV. A NOCTURNE BY CHOPIN.
XV. GARIBALDI AND ITALY.
XVI. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVII. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

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The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf3m

## WINES, ETC.

CHARLES BOTTLER'S

IMPERIAL SPARKLING

CATAWBA.

SOLE AGENTS,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,

5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

## FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

## PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 4 17 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.—The new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave Pier 19 above Vine street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 9:15 A. M., and returning, leaves Cape May on MONDAY.

Excursion tickets, $3, including carriage hire.

Each way, $2 25, " " " 15

## NEW YORK GOSSIP

**The Hot Season—Great Mortality in the City—An Exciting Scene—The Mormons.**

NEW YORK, July 16.—Unless the meteorological signs at the present writing are deceptive, the citizens of New York will be able to congratulate themselves this morning that the "heated term" has had its run, and they may reasonably indulge the hope that it will not have its rival again this season. It is now past the middle of July, and the records of the thermometer for the past forty years show that the hottest days always precede the present date. It has been a long siege, and its sad effects have been witnessed in the unprecedented number of victims whose deaths have been recorded in our newspapers during the last ten days; but it is no small matter of congratulation that the hot spell through which we have passed has not been accompanied by any epidemic, and that, excepting the mortality and suffering immediately resulting from the heat, the public health has been good.

Although the temperature of the atmosphere this summer exceeds that of 1866, when the city was visited by sporadic cases of cholera, we are yet without any epidemic that can be regarded of a contagious or malignant type. In this respect we are fortunate; but, on the other hand, never have we had occasion to record so many deaths, caused either directly or indirectly by heat. In no previous year in the Metropolitan district can such a statement be found as this. From noon of Saturday, July 11, to noon of Sunday, July 12, 92 deaths were recorded; from noon of Sunday to noon of Monday (13th), 113; from Monday to Tuesday noon, 131; from Tuesday to Wednesday noon 236, and from Wednesday to Thursday noon, 174. Thus in five days we have a total of 746 deaths from the effects, more or less, of heat. But even these returns do not include the deaths in the public institutions, such as hospitals, nurseries, almshouses, etc. Of the 746, inquests were held on 84. The total of deaths during the week preceding, commencing July 5 and ending July 12, was 614; and on the week opening with June 28 and closing with July 4 (including those at the public institutions) the returns were 413.

—The Norwegian barque Nordcap arrived in port recently, when Simon Paul Farss and Laver Neilson, seamen, deserted from her. Neilson was arrested in this city and Farss in Philadelphia, both men making a desperate resistance when overhauled. Yesterday morning Deputy Marshal McCoy and Davre started for the vessel with their prisoners, the barque then being anchored amid-stream preparatory to sailing. When the row-boat containing the officers and the deserters cleared the wharf, the sailors made a frantic effort to overturn the boat, and so escape. They were overpowered, however, and shipped in safety. It is said that the prisoners will be compelled to work out the expenses attending their capture.

—The co-operative bricklayers of this city have a decidedly practical movement in opening their office in Demilt street and inviting orders for contracts and jobs. It is a movement that will oblige them to exhibit all the good sense and judgment that is among them, and so inspire the public with confidence in their plans and purposes. It is an ordeal calculated to do them service in more ways than one; for they must act under a certain form of discipline, which will tend to make them sober and reflective in their habits, and keep them from many of those indulgences they now consider indispensable. As a body, they must have those qualities by which the individual master mason succeeds in the world—qualities of prudence, care, forethought, thrift. The operatives have entered on a hard but praiseworthy trial.

The Mormons who arrived in this city a few days ago, passed through Schenectady on Wednesday afternoon, en route for Utah; the Schenectady papers say there did not seem to be much saintliness about them, and that they were a rough-looking crowd. The heat was affecting them considerably, one woman having died just before arriving in that city, and several more being at the point of death when the train left. The males were rugged-looking, and there was but little beauty among the females. All ages and conditions were represented.

## CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY.

**Progress of the Work—From Ocean to Ocean by July 4, 1869.**

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—

"One of the prominent executive officers of the Central Pacific Railroad has declared within the last ten days, that the road will be finished to Salt Lake, and passengers will be transported over its entire length, by the Fourth of July, 1869. It is pretty certain, now, that there will be very little difference of time in the completion of the two roads. The prediction amounts to this in effect—that on the Fourth of July, '69, passengers will be able to travel by continuous rail across the continent, from San Francisco to New York. Strange as the proposition seems, we are not prepared to controvert it. The two great countries have surmounted the greatest obstacles which are to be encountered on their respective lines. Each has passed the summit of the highest intervening mountain ranges and is now on the 'home stretch.' The coming winter weather will not interfere, as heretofore, with the progress of the work. Only a limited force could be used in the deep mountain cuts; but upon the plains and more open country gangs of men can be distributed at various points. Brigham Young, it appears, has not only contracted to build a section of the road from Salt Lake eastward, but is likely to undertake quite as large a job for the Central Pacific Railroad, west of Salt Lake. President Stanford was at the latter point some days ago, and there is little doubt that arrangements will be closed with Young for such available help as he can furnish. A large shipment of railway iron, said to amount to five thousand tons, is to be sent across the Isthmus, and a dozen ships are under charter to bring rails by way of Cape Horn.

"The pioneers who were poled up the Chagres river in '49 and '50 barely dreamed that in a few years thereafter cargoes of railroad iron would be transported across the Isthmus to lay a railroad track homeward across the continent. Until recently the prediction that the whole line would be finished and opened for travel by July, 1870, has been gravely questioned. But now another year has been taken off, and as good evidence remains to show the probability of completing the road by July, '69, as there was eighteen months ago to show that it could be completed in 1870. Two powerful companies are under the stimulus of the strongest interests to complete their respective roads in the shortest possible time. There is probably a handsome margin of profits on the construction of every mile of road through the more level country. The stakes are set well ahead; and an army ranging from 12,000 to 18,000 men, we are told, will find employment on the Central Pacific line this summer. There must be, on both roads, an aggregate of 25,000 to 30,000 men, an army with shovels, picks, and other construction tools, moving towards a common centre and battling only against the mountains and hills.

"A correspondent of the *Bulletin* has recently gone over the entire route, noting especially the progress of the work on the Union Pacific line. His testimony corroborates the reports which have been current of late, that the work on the Union Pacific is not done in so thorough a manner as that on the Central Pacific. But the track once down, so that supplies can be taken ahead for distribution, the work of leveling up, ballasting, and replacing poor ties would follow as a matter of necessity. No doubt there are some evidences of 'ribbon' work on the Union Pacific. This results from a desire to reach out after the subsidies. But any railroad across such a country involves finally a solid, safe structure. If bridges are too frail, or culverts are of perishable wood, they must give place to something more permanent. A road which answers for construction trains, may present quite another appearance when dedicated to through passed and freight traffic. We know of no good reason why the Union Pacific ought not to be as thoroughly constructed in the outset as is the Central Pacific.

"If this great work should be completed as soon as now predicted, the 4th of July, 1869, will be a memorable day for San Francisco. A great historic event, the greatest of modern times, would be fitly associated with the grand fact of national independence by the great multitudes congregated that day in the metropolis of the Pacific.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA and Drap d'Ete Sack Coats.
Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.
Cloth, Cassimere, Drap d'Ete, and Linen Vests.
Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.
Linen Dusters, all shades.

Every variety of Clothing, suited to the season for Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSES!—Malaria, the most deadly enemy of health, is everywhere active in July and August. The blazing Sun is decomposing and fermenting every species of vegetable and animal abomination and poisonous gases that depress and infect the system are universally present. On the prairies, in the swamps, in the woods, and in the midst of crowded cities, this development of the elements of disease is now going on. In short, the human body is in a state of siege, and reason and common sense suggest that its defenses be strengthened. A stimulant, a tonic, a corrective, and an alterative are required to put it in perfect trim, and these four grand requisites are combined in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. A man must be made of steel not to be affected by the morbid matter set afloat in the atmosphere by the rays of an almost vertical Sun. Nine-tenths of the community are premonished at this season by debility, indigestion, headache want of appetite, indisposition for exertion, nervousness, etc., that they need something to build them up and regulate their animal machinery. Do they want to "fight it out on that line all summer," or to achieve an immediate victory over their unpleasant symptoms, and secure that first of Heaven's blessings, "a sound mind in a sound body?" If the latter is their desire let them resort to the BITTERS without delay. That agreeable and potent vegetable regenerative will soon restore the system to its balance, regulating the liver, strengthening the stomach gently relieving the bowels and giving vigor, elasticity, and energy to the whole frame. These are proven facts. No man who reads the testimony on which they are founded can for a moment doubt them.

CALCULUS OR STONE IN THE BLADDER.—This most painful, and various other diseases, are caused by the excess of Uric and Lithic Acids in the system, and often result in producing Rheumatic and Gouty conditions, which become chronic unless the acid influences are in some way prevented by timely and proper treatment. The Gettysburg Katalysine Water possesses the elements required to solve incipient gouty, rheumatic, and calculous formations and prevent their further development. Printed statements of remarkable cures gratis at any of the Druggists' stores where the Water is for sale.

NO GAS! MORE LIGHT WANTED.—The laboring men at Point Breeze, whose business it is to enlighten the city, by keeping up the supply of gas at the works, are on a "sun-stroke" for more wages, and the stroke came very near to being fatal last night to the city lamps. If the company will not accede to the demand for increased wages, let them present to each one of the employes a cool summer suit of clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. Any thing to pacify the men of gas, and keep gross darkness from covering the city.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, etc., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

DUTY.—It is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to those who are dependent upon us to preserve our health and strength. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are found to be an unfailing and valuable assistant in maintaining the vigor of the system, and in keeping it in tone. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.—The splendid new steamer Lady of the Lake leaves Pier No. 19, above Vine street, on Saturday (to-morrow), at 9:15 A. M., and returning, leaves Cape May on Monday. Excursion tickets, $3, including carriage hire; each way $2·25, including carriage hire.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

MOSQUITO NETS and Canopies, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE Curtains and Window Shades, at PATTEN'S, No. 14 S Chesnut street.

OLD Mattresses made over at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERING prices are reduced at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NEW CARPETS made up and old ones laid at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals, pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
*Lots of Linen Sacks,*
*Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,*
*Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,*
*Lots of Duck Sacks,*
*Lots of White Vests,*
*Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,*
*All Ocean and very nice.*

☞ *Alpacas from $2·5 to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
*Oak Hall,*
*S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.*
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

## PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. [26p

## MARRIED.

KORN—KIRK.—June 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. F. A. Morrell, Mr. HENRY KORN, Jr., of this city, to Miss ANNIE KIRK, of Bridgeton, N. J.

NEWBIGGIN—RIVELL.—On the 4th of June, 1868, by Rev. M. H. Dickerson, Mr. EDWARD G. NEWBIGGIN to Miss MARY E. RIVELL, all of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

COPE.—On the 14th instant, PHILIP COPE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Weccacoe Steam Fire Engine Company No. 19, and the soldiers of the War of 1812 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

EDWARDS.—On the 15th instant, SARAH EDWARDS, wife of the late Thomas Edwards, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1427 Hanover street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FERGUSON.—On the 16th instant, ANNA, daughter of Francis and Mary E. Ferguson, aged 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Media, above Fifty-fourth street, Hestonville, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JONES.—On the 15th instant, WALTER HENRY, infant son of William R. and Ella M. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 204 Haines street, Germantown, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

KEOWN.—On the 16th instant, ELIZA, wife of John Keown, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1342 Pritchard street, below Ellsworth street, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

LUDLOW.—On Wednesday, July 15, KATHLEEN V. S., relict of the late Rev. John Ludlow, D. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 213 Walnut street, West Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

MACDONALD.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 14th instant, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. Clark, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, DUNCAN MACDONALD, aged 50 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his residence, No. 610 N. Front street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill. (Stockbridge, Conn., Manchester, Mass., and Grand Rapids, Mich., papers please copy.)

MATHEWS.—On the 15th instant, WILLIAM E., son of William H. and Sarah Mathews, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 214 South B street, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

MURPHY.—On the 16th instant, CLARENCE BISPHAM, infant son of James and Susan B. Murphy, aged 9 months.

POTTENGER.—On the 16th instant, Alderman CHARLES B. POTTENGER.

The male relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 214 Christian street, on Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

SCHAFFER.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, Mr. GEORGE SCHAFFER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1227 S. Seventh street, on Sunday the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. To proceed to the Union Cemetery.

SIDNEY.—On the 16th instant, FLORENCE, daughter of J. C. and Emma Sidney, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1909 Girard avenue, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Laurel Hill.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 133, A. Y. M., the members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the Order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT street, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother Senior Warden MORRIS HANSELL.

By order of the W. M.
E. P. LESCURE, Secretary.

## AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 6 10

## HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

## FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 wfm1m5t* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SILVER-plated Ware Manufactory—trade established. Address I. S., at this Office. 7 16 3*

## FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

## HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CH28 NUT Street, next door to the Post Office. U 19 3mp

## PATENTED.

PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED
From 1 to 5 inches,
AT MOTTET, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
No. 209 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
AND
No. 736 RACE STREET,
7 15 6t PHILADELPHIA.

## FINANCIAL.

## DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

## 660 MILES

OF THE

## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making NINE HUNDRED COMPLETED MILES by January 1, and it is now probable that the ENTIRE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN 1869.

No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific which runs west from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a GREAT NATIONAL WORK, and aids in construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal, as well as interest, is made

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Mortgage Bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country, are payable, principal and interest, in currency, and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world building so great an extent of road, issue bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

The price of these Bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their Bonds are the

Safest and most Profitable Investment

In the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street,
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
July 2, 1868. [91 fmw tf New York.

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of EMIL SCHALK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EMIL SCHALK,
CHARLES LENNIG,
Philada., July 1, A. D. 1868. 1 thSt

## FINANCIAL.

## SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA'A. N. YORK

BUY COUPONS OF

GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS

Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

## COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 14 PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

## LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Philadelphia, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles; and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Bonds, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

## GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
BOWEN & FOX,
625 1mrp No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

## JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 23m

## GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 45 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers,
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
*ALWAYS ON HAND.* 4 25p
R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

## THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS
N. B. Browne, C. H. Clarke, John Welsh, J. Gillingham Fell, C. Macalester, E. W. Clark, Alex. Henry, S. A. Caldwell, Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 115 wfm3

## SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

*MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,* Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
*TUSCARORA HOTEL,* Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
*MANSION HOUSE,* W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co
*WHITE HOUSE,* E. A. Moss, Reading
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*PROSPECT TERRACE;* Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

## HYGEIA HOUSE,

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

## THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

## COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

## UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

FIRST GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

MUSIC UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. SIMON PASSLER. 7 16 9t

## THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

## UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will be opened for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 27.
*Music under the direction of Simon Hassler*

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.
6 2 3m]

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1624 CHESNUT Street.
Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season.
Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.
6 23 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 1 6m

## EDUCATION.

**Liberal vs. Technical System—"Master's Oration," delivered by Rev. Robert E. Thompson, at the Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania.**

The following is the Master's Oration, delivered by the Rev. Robert E. Thompson, at the recent commencement of the University of Pennsylvania:—

We are not likely to be allowed to forget that we live in a practical age. The watchwords of utilitarianism are shouted from every quarter, and "*Cui bono?*" is the standard acknowledged by almost every organ of public opinion. Nothing is so venerable as to pass unchallenged—so honored as to escape the questioning of our reformers. We have all in turn joined in the movement and the cry—all in turn rejoiced as some venerable anomaly or abuse went down forever before the rising tide of public sentiment; perhaps all in our turn too have winced as some time-honored institution or method, which had seemed sacred in our eyes, and dear to us for the past as part of our own lives, has been caught up in a whirlwind of denunciation and abuse. Nothing has escaped assault from some form of radicalism. The faith, the Book, the home have all shared in the onset of that great torrent, whose rise Lecky has so well described in his "History of Rationalism."

In our colder and less believing moments, these facts may well seem terrible. If we have no faith in an order underlying and controlling all the disorders of this world—no belief in a Will which is above all and in all, and which is working out its purposes through human wills—then we may well fear for the future. But if we *have* that faith and that belief, then we will rise to the knowledge that this also is working for good in the great plan in which institutions and methods are but factors. We shall then see that the fiercest and most utilitarian radicalism is but the reproclamation of the old message:—"Now, also, the axe is laid unto the root of the trees; therefore every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." Through every hostile questioning the race is pressing on to a higher answer; through every scepticism to a higher, a profounder belief.

> Well roars the storm to those that hear
> A deeper voice across the storm—
> Proclaiming social truth shall spread
> And justice, even though thrice again
> The red fool-fury of the Seine
> Should pile her barricades with dead.

That our educational methods should escape this great sifting process is neither to be expected nor desired. The crude speculations and hasty negations of hostile theorists may indeed work some temporary evil—may so shape and direct public opinion as that long-tried and venerable methods shall be requited to step down for a time from their places of honor to make room for newer and less worthy aspirants, and be scorned by those who have not yet seen the reasons for them. But, in the long run, nothing that is right and desirable will be destroyed by any activity of thought or feeling. The greatest dangers always come from indifference and mental stagnation.

There may be much, too, to try the patience, as well as the faith of those who advocate those time-honored methods which lie at the foundation of that scholastic and collegiate system which has shaped the mental history of Christendom. In our own country, in which the classics never held an undue prominence, and at a time when every principal university in the land is adapting its curriculum to what are called "the needs of our time," we still hear the old denunciation of "mere teaching about words"—the old demand to "teach about facts and things." And yet it is as hard to find any tangible results of this excessive "teaching about words," as to find where it is practised. Where is that mastery of our native tongue which is admitted to be the result of this too careful training in the classics? Is it found in the councils of the nation, where its collective wisdom through inability to embody their meaning in plain English, have involved political parties in an embittered struggle, involving in the highest degree the national honor? Is it found in the Legislature of the Commonwealth, to which our worthy Governor sends back bills to secure their amendment into intelligible and grammatical English? Is it found in those "popular organs" whose rhetoric is bombast, and whose severity is abuse? Is it seen in the rapid formation of debased provincial dialects and modes of pronunciation, even in this land of common schools? Is it found in the popular admiration for those newspaper satirists, who add point to their wit by substituting these debased dialectic forms for the English,—more or less pure—which ordinarily appears in the same columns? Is it seen in the prevailing tendency to add emphasis to conversation by exaggeration, slang, and unmeaning profaneness? Or is it seen in prevalence of pure and undefiled English among those who hold the ear of the people, and sit in the seats of Alexander Hamilton and Fisher Ames? Above all is it evinced by any national freedom from the folly of being led and misled by mere party cries and watchwords?

It will be seen, from these mere suggestions, that a careful survey of the field of practical life would afford room for a defense of the older methods of education on the ground of tangible and easily recognizable utility. The methods which gave our fathers their high mental capacity for dealing with the loftiest subjects should not be lightly cast aside by their children. The culture which made them the men they were should not be despised as useless.

But on the ground of the higher usefulness—the very ground on which every believing utilitarian depends his faith, his Bible, and the institutions of his domestic and social life—the case is stronger still.

The question is in regard to what is *useful* in education, *i. e.*, best adapted to secure the end in view. But what *is* the end in view. The two great rival systems of education—the "practical" (as it is called) and the "scholastic"—the technical and the liberal—manifestly do not seek the same end, and nine tenths of the abuse heaped upon the latter of the two, rests upon the assumption that the end sought by the former is the only desirable or practical one.

I. The "scholastic"—or more properly, the liberal—system, accepting the study of language and of the pure mathematics as the primary methods of mental discipline, deals with man as man, as possessed of a higher nature, as associated with his fellow-men by natural bonds of reason, speech, memory, and history; and also as capable of apprehending absolute and pure truth. In *language* it finds the tie which associates man with his fellows, and also the records which tell us of the past, and the witness to the unity of the race. In the *mathematics* it sees the method by which the reason is brought to grasp the certainties of life, to contemplate the unchangeable truth which depends on no man's thought, and which cannot be otherwise than it is. In all cases it regards man as an end in himself. It seeks to develop his humanity, the powers which belong to him as man, and that for their own sake.

II. The "practical," or "scientific"—or, more properly, the technical—system, on the other hand, adopting the study of the practical sciences as its method, looks on man not as an end in himself, but as a means to some further end. It seeks, not to make him more human, more like God's thought when He said, "Let Us make man in Our own image;" but merely more capable of "getting on in the world" in some one of the thousand ways—of gratifying all the desires of that lower nature which puts self before humanity and truth, as the end of life. It lays no check on the ruinous selfish tendencies of man and society. Nay, it encourages them. It devotes the most plastic years of the young life to studies whose ultimate end is the heaping together of this world's goods.

It divides men into castes and cliques, as well by the multiplicity of its methods as by the selfishness of its ends. It seeks the development of men, not as men, but of their technical skill as members of some profession, calling, or business. It tells us, when consistent with itself, that the life is no more than meat—the body no more than raiment, and that true wisdom is *causa vivendi perdere causas*. It takes common ground with the champions of slavery, tyranny, and "free trade," in that it looks on man as a means, and not an end in himself.

It is useless to plead that in such and such given cases, the results do not justify such a description. Nature and society ever set bars and bounds to the effects of human folly, and as long as the Christian Church stands, the purely "practical" or selfish theory of life, and education will always be modified in its applications and workings. But we must not ascribe the sweet waters to the bitter fountain: "he that," in education as elsewhere, "soweth to the flesh," to the lower and selfish nature, "shall of the flesh reap corruption."

Could we analyze all the cases appealed to in opposition to the time-honored methods of the "scholastic" or liberal system, we have no fear of the results. No case, for instance, furnishes, on a superficial view, a stronger refutation of the old-fashioned theory of teaching, than does that of the late and well beloved President of the United States—ABRAHAM LINCOLN. When due allowance is made for his merely superficial deficiencies, his indifference to form, 'His lack of all we prize as *debonnair*,"—he is seen to possess in a high degree all the mental qualities which we claim to be the legitimate results of the "scholastic" system. His ready, sympathetic tact in dealing with the mass of men and in entering into the desires and feelings which belong to them as men—his unwavering conviction of a truth and a right which no thought or desire of man had created, which are absolute and not relative—his profound sense of the unity of the race and of history, and of an order which comprehends it all—his mastery of himself and his passions—the perfect balance of his intellectual and moral powers—his wonderful command of his native language—his power of putting things so forcibly that even his enemies were forced to applaud, "it came in so pat," they said—all mark him as standing high simply as a man among men, and not merely as distinguished by his superior *technical* abilities above some set or class of men; in other words, as *a man of liberal education*.

What *was* Mr. Lincoln's education? He had certainly no very extensive acquaintance with the sciences. His knowledge of entomology probably extended to the flies and bugs of the Western prairies; in botany he knew the trees from each other; in ichthyology he probably knew the several species of fish that frequent the sluggish streams of Illinois; and so on through the circle of the sciences. Nor are we able to associate any of these accomplishments with his great intellectual capacities. He seems at first sight to have become what he was without any education at all, and to realize the dream of the poet:—

> Heaven's rich instincts in [him] grew
> As heedlessly as woodland nooks
> Send violets up, and paint them blue.

Let us, however, hear his own words, and then judge whether the training was not in all essential respects identical with that given in our most venerable universities.

Before his election to the presidency the Yale Professor of rhetoric followed him across that State, in order to study the art under such an eminent example of it. In an interview he asked Mr. Lincoln how he came by this unusual power of "putting things," saying that "it must have been a matter of education, for no man has it by nature." Mr. Lincoln replied, "Well, as to education, the newspapers are correct in saying that I never went to school more than six months in my life. But, as you say, this must be the result of culture in some form. Among my earliest recollections, I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when any body spoke to me in a way that I could not understand. I don't think I ever became angry at anything else in my life, but that always disturbed my temper and I has done so ever since. I can remember, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, spending no small part of the night walking up and down, and trying to make out the exact meaning of their—to me—dark sayings. I could not sleep, though I often tried to, when once I had started on such a quest. In the course of my law reading, I constantly came across the word 'demonstrate.' I consulted all the works of reference in regard to it, but with no result. At last I said, Lincoln, you will never be a lawyer if you do not understand what 'demonstrate' means. I left my situation in Springfield and went home to my father's house, and staid there till I could give every proposition in the six books of 'Euclid' at sight. I then found what 'demonstrate' meant and went back to my law studies. * * * I agree with you, professor, that Euclid would be one of the best books the American Tract Society could put on their catalogue, if they only could get the people to read it."

What branches of study was that Western boy pursuing in those early years? Was he mastering "things and facts," or "words only?" Was he learning the "practical" or the pure mathematics? Was he not pursuing with unusual thoroughness that very course of mental discipline which our fathers have handed down to us, and which we are almost ready to regard as obsolete? It is conceivable that the addition of any amount of "scientific" information would have added to his powers. It is conceivable that the discipline would have been more perfect had he been brought into that searching contact with the works of the great masters of antiquity, rather than with the shrewd sayings of Illinois farmers and townsmen; but he, instead of being confined to the limited vocabulary of the prairie, the newspaper, and the law book, been set to fathom and analyze the two great types of human speech which history has handed down to us—the Greek illustrating in the highest degree the living powers and force of words, the Latin exemplifying most perfectly the grammatical forms and rules by which they are governed—the two embodying the thought of our race in the period of the rising manhood.

Can we afford to do without the high qualities which have made his name illustrious and beloved? which have led many beyond our land to place this unschooled, yet truly educated man among the foremost statesmen and orators of the world? Can we afford to despise the methods which, by his own testimony, developed those qualities in him?

May it be long ere our *Alma Mater* despises either. She has, indeed, cast no scorn on science—she will cast none. Franklin watched by her cradle; Silliman listened at her feet; Bache taught in her halls. She forces no candidate for her wisdom and her honors to conform his course to any one-sided theory of procedure. She recognizes the "practical" business of life as a proper and legitimate subject for thorough instruction, and sends out no one equipped with that mere scholarship, which, when divorced from the work of life, becomes mere pedantry.

But she owes it to her founders—practical men, numbering among them Poor Richard himself—who wrote over her portals, *Leges sine moribus vanæ*. She owes it to them to aim at the highest ends, to seek to send forth not merely trained engineers, skillful draughtsmen, and scientific chemists, but men also, men of a liberal education, whose manhood has been led forth in its freedom and power. She owes it to her name of "University" to speak to what is *universal* in man. She owes it to her past and its memories—for the Continental Congress once attended these annual Commencements—to see that her graduates are qualified to play their part, not merely as members of a profession, or in some special or technical walk of life, but also as members of a great nation—of the human race. She owes it to this ancient Commonwealth, whose name she bears, to devote her highest powers and noblest energies to the great work of planting the seeds of truly practical wisdom and of social virtue. She owes it, above all, to the churches of this land, which early threw around her their care and protection, that she should co-operate with them in developing men's higher nature, and in bringing them into the fullness of the stature of perfect manhood.

—M. de Boissiere has received official permission to deliver a course of lectures on dramatic literature—provided he will not mention Victor Hugo!

—Walt Whitman is getting up a volume of prose, which he can't warrant more prosy than his poetry.

—Victor Emanuel wants the Pope to bless the marriage of his son.

—The Paris *Moniteur* is to change hands in six months.

—The General Sedgwick statue is being cast from the trophies of the 6th Corps.

—A London publisher is getting out some of Lola Montez's letters.

## Gustave Dore in London.

*Paris correspondence London Athenæum.*

It is provoking to all who have been watchers of Gustave Dore's most patient progress towards the high place he is destined to fill in the art of his country to read the many stories which appear to be circulating freely about him in England. He is praised without stint for his skill, he is admired for his undoubted genius, but above all he is commended for his astonishing productiveness. I am quite prepared to think there are people who are convinced that M. Dore is in the habit of completing a picture at a sitting, and making drawings while he is in the barber's hands. They set nought down to scholarship, and all to intuition. As though his "Triumph of Christianity" could be painted by uncultured genius! As though the Neophyte in the *salon* could be put upon canvas by hands that had not been tried through many years of honest work! The quantity of illustration which Dore has produced is immense; but people forget to spread it over twenty years. He was a child when, in 1848, he produced his "Labors of Hercules." In the wide round of his activities he has never travelled from the purpose with which he set forth—a valiant boy bent on being, through toil and constancy, a consummate master of his beloved art. While I read surface notes on him, in which he is presented to my countrymen as one who has made a hop, skip, and jump into the temple of Fame, I call him to mind fourteen years ago, when I first saw him shaping the legend of the "Wandering Jew," in his modest quarters, rue Dominique St. Germain. I have been shocked with this memory upon me to see him noticed as a hasty producer of illustrations; the fact being that in his earliest day, when the temptation to over-production was greatest, he lived in a dream-land of high thought, and was rapid because he was intense. The aim was then what it is now. A great ideal lies behind the artist's life, to which he attends, living laborious days. It is because some fourteen years ago I had the happiness to set before the readers of the *Athenæum* Dore's early work of promise—"The Wandering Jew"—and because since that time I have watched his art at his elbow, that I am anxious to explain his presence in Bond street as that of a noble worker, as well as a brilliant genius. Observe Dore's popular work. Take him from 1848, when a boy, he produced "The Labors of Hercules" in the midst of a revolution! The first work was followed by some rare albums. Who has touched Rabelais as Dore interpreted him before he had come to man's estate? Rabelais appeared in 1853; in the following year the weird dreams of the Wandering Jew. We shall see a silken thread running through all these years. From the "Wandering Jew" the artist betook himself to the mighty dream-land of Dante (1861). Of the traces in the immense range of subjects grasped in "Don Quixote" (1863); of this and something more. The little pictures are a new charm—light and true and humorous—showing the illustrator of Rabelais graced and strengthened by years of study. The quick sense of the picturesque, the completeness with which the knight and his man are conceived, the exquisite bits of, and hints at, Spanish scenery and types, are evidences of the kind of student who crossed the Bidassoa some six years ago, and stole glances at dark eyes under the mantilla, and feasted on the sweet, rich light-and-shade of Peninsular cities. These pencil touches are graces of a man of power in his playful mood, who has Mr. Gladstone's idea of recreation. To Dore play is but a change of employment. He who wants to see the rarer fruit which France's most popular artist brought away from the realms of Isabella, must seek it on the walls of the German Gallery—in the study of vagabonds, made at Grenada—in the interior of Seville Cathedral, where the shrouded ladies are kneeling—in the Spanish beggars whining and lounging, very beggars, at the door of a church—in the group of poor Cordova children, the fortune-teller, the dancing-lesson. The sketches in "Don Quixotte" were the wayside gatherings of the Spanish travel; but in these patiently-completed pictures lie the solid, slow-coming fruits which every artist who religiously nurtures his genius gives sparingly to the world. Haphazard talkers and thinkers estimate Dore and chatter about him as the hero of *tours de force* with his pencil and his brush. How should they know that which is pretty well known now, in the art circles of Paris at least, viz., that the young fellow who was gaining money twenty years ago with his pencil had his studio hard by his home, where, the day's money-earning work done, he spent his after hours gallantly striving to prepare himself for enduring work worthy of the genius that he felt was in him. It is hard, indeed, after youth heroically given night and day to an ideal, to the justification of a daring ambition, to have that reckoned as wholly a gift which is the consummate blossom evolved by the germ of a bent back, under many circlings of the seasons! "Respect the burden, Madame," said Napoleon to a lady who was treading over-incumbered climbers on a steep path." It should be said to those who enter Gustave Dore's gallery, "Respect the laborer." His genius will command respect.

—Italy is burning petroleum, which leaves the more olive oil for salads.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 28 10t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

## PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No 9.0 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 10

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is correctly arranged self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stove-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

## LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 13

## T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
*BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,*
(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

*ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.*

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

## DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 tf

## GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

## MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 328 AND 330 SOUTH STREET

Has large assortment of MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 6 16 3

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27 f

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuthsdam

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 436 RACE Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from damage. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDES,
No. 422 VINE Street.

## SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and checks the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
127 No. 72 BROADWAY New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $55; steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26 f

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA,
BELLONA,
CELLA,
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
2 26 tf HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26 f E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including Railway Tickets, furnished on board, First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
2 26 f No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY,

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25 currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
2 28 f

For steerage passage to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

## FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the mails,

CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 8
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, August 15

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$35
" to London 105 " to London.....40
" to Paris.....115 " to Paris.....50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $80 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $30; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FALK, Managers,
12 9 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad,

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 8th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address,

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres
Office—24 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 24 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS R. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOW RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—

## THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

**New Cities—Indian Depredations—The Pacific Railway.**

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Benton City, Dakotah, under date of July 4, as follows:—

MAGIC CITIES.

"North Platte and Julesburg, Nebraska, Cheyenne, and Laramie City, Dakotah, have been denominated magic cities, and, perhaps, not unjustly. Before the Pacific Railway was begun all freight destined for points west of the Missouri was conveyed in overland trains, and no matter which road, route or trail these tedious trains passed over, ranches were located every five or ten miles. The construction of the Union Pacific Railway to North Platte, Nebraska, was the commencement of the downfall of ranchmen. Those located between Omaha and North Platte Railroad flocked to the latter place, or else sought other localities where railroads would not interfere, for years at least. The graders, tilemen, and iron men of the road must be fed, clothed, amused, and bled; and so, like a mushroom, up sprang a city, or more properly speaking, a town, and it was called North Platte. Whisky saloons, gambling places, and dance-houses predominated.

"The road was pushed on as far as Julesburg, and North Platte became almost as a desert, barren and deserted. Julesburg flourished for a season, houses of every description were erected, and great was the prediction of the future of the town, baptized after the Monsieur Jules. But it required no large amount of shrewdness to foresee that the station at the foot of the Black Hills would ultimately become a permanent town. Railroad workshops were to be erected there, a huge round-house was to be there located, and besides the road was still being pushed on, and soon a branch road from Denver would terminate at Cheyenne. And so Julesburg fell, and Cheyenne, Phœnix-like, arose from the ashes. The latter town still stands, but much of its glory has departed to Laramie and Benton cities.

"The first place of consequence after crossing the Black Hills is Laramie City, situated on Laramie plains, near the Big Laramie river, and in sight of the apex of Laramie Peak, and not distant more than twenty miles from the Little Laramie river. It might perhaps be as well if Fort Laramie were brought down to this town, that the whole Laramie family might be contiguous. Workshops and a round-house are being constructed there, and like Cheyenne, we think Laramie City is destined to become a permanency. Wyoming City, built in a day, is the next town of any note west of Laramie. It is distant twenty miles from the latter, and is located near the confluence of the Big and Little Laramie rivers. There is nothing about this place to warrant an idea of longevity. One hundred miles further west and you are put down at the last of the magic cities, viz: Benton City.

BENTON CITY.

"Benton city, as it now is, is on the east side of the North Platte river, one hundred and seventy-five miles west of Cheyenne, in Dakota territory. Until within a few days this town was generally known as North Platte, but the pioneers that be, who are constructing the Union Pacific Railway, have declared in favor of Benton city. Following this decision of the railroaders, Brevet Colonel Richard Dodge, Major of the 30th Infantry, commanding Fort Steele, contiguous to the town, issued a circular requiring all persons now on the east bank of the river to forthwith move to the west side, as the town is now located on a military reservation, which must be freed from all citizen residences. The moving has already begun, but it will be fully a month before all the tents, houses, and contents will be off the east bank. As yet the railroad has not been completed to this place, but it is thought the iron horse will make his advent in about ten days. The crossing of the river by the railway is to be over a very good bridge, which is now almost completed. The population of the town may be set down at two thousand souls, most of whom are either gamblers, prostitutes, or owners of whisky saloons. Scarcely a night passes but what some one is shot or robbed. The greatest demoralization and degradation prevail at present, which state of affairs, however, is destined to be of short duration, as talk of a vigilance committee is on dit, and every person, good and bad, stands in dread of the unprincipled 'vigilanters.'

"Already, even before the iron head of the railway is pushed into the town, are many taking up their course for Green River, where it is expected the road will make winter quarters.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

"Indians have turned up in this section of the mountains, and are evidently as poor as ever in the way of horse and mule flesh. A party of twenty attacked Hamil's outfit, working on the grade about twenty miles west of here, and succeeded in carrying off four head of horses and a dozen mules. One man, named Mitchell, while trying to save his own stock, was killed, and the animals carried off. But a few days ago they stole eight mules within two miles of this town. Lieutenant Pettit, of the Second Cavalry, returned yesterday from a scout after the redskins, and reported failing in with a band of Red Cloud's men; but no fighting occurred, why or wherefore we know not. It is said that the Lieutenant was pursued by a stalwart son of the forest, who struck him several blows over the head with his war club, but offered no further molestations. The hostile Indians are doing the best they can in collecting live stock from those employed on the railroad grade, but so far have killed but two or three men.

OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

"Your correspondent has just returned from a trip to Bitter creek, which stream is on the Pacific slope of the mountains, one hundred and fifteen miles west of this town. Our train, consisting of twenty-four four-mule teams, was loaded with grain for the use of stock employed on the grading now being done on the aforementioned creek. We struck the line of the railroad twenty miles west of the North Platte river, and followed its course up valleys, over bluffs, and through gaps and passes; and although the wagon road is new and very rough, we reached our destination in five days. The greatest impediment to general travel on this route is the extreme scarcity of grass and water. On the summit we found a broad stretch of level country, in the centre of which is an alkali pond—or lake, as most of the mountaineers choose to say—which is the only source for water at this point. This water is very strongly impregnated with alkali, but all drinking, both by man and beast, is imbibed from within its confines.

"At another place we were compelled to send one team eight miles into the mountains for a load of snow, which we reduced to water, and thus supplied suffering nature. The line of the railroad from this city to Bitter Creek runs parallel with the Salt Lake City stage route, but varying from ten to twenty miles further northward.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

"In a few days Benton City will be the terminus of this railway, and in another few days the track will have been laid ten, twenty, or thirty miles beyond. Like the wandering Jew, its course is on, on, on—no rest, no stoppage, no wearying until cold, icy winter breathes his freezing breath and scatters the driving snow over the mountains and down valleys. Then its rapid progress is checked for a time, and it winds its tortuous snake-like course, slower, but equally sure. The roughest, crookedest, and most laborious part of the road has already been constructed. From here to Salt Lake the work will be comparatively easy, and it will not be a fact of surprise if next winter's headquarters would be located on Green river.

## *A FRENCH AUTHOR.*

**M. Sainte-Beuve at Home.**

The following is translated from the French of the *Evénements Illustré* concerning M. Sainte-Beuve, the author of "Celebrated Women:"—

"When you issue from the new splendor of the Luxembourg Garden, and pass thence through a deserted and badly paved street whose enamelled plate bears the inscription 'Rue du Montparnasse,' stand still for a moment in front of a small square house which smiles in the sunshine in its neat coat of white paint. It is the house of a sage.

"A study, used also as a bed-room; a very simple dining-room, two or three other rooms—that is all. But wait, I forgot a small garden into which lately a great many stones have been thrown. As for the inmates of the house, they are a man of sixty, an old cook, named Mary, a venerable housekeeper, a servant girl who sews on shirt buttons, mends stockings, dusts the furniture, and helps in the kitchen; two cats, one called La Vieille, and the other La Jenne; and, finally, pigeons, but very fine hooded pigeons with coral feet, and throats cravatted with rubies, amethysts, and emeralds. They are the most splendid feature of the house.

"'My dear,' said a friend one day to the owner of the house, 'you have senatorial pigeons.'

"'No: artist's pigeons,' he replied, with a smile. And, in fact, the owner of the pigeon is always an artist and thinker, a philosopher and poet, and only occasionally a Senator.

"You know whom I mean; it is Sainte-Beuve. Well, we have now placed the ladder against the wall; let us ascend it, jump into the garden, and enter the house.

"The amiable and eminent *causeur de lundi* (so called from his famous *causeuries de lundi* in the *Constitutionel*) is just at his desk, in the midst of all sorts of papers, and the Senator is just about to finish a carefully prepared speech.

"His study is a very humble one. A bed—I told you already that he uses it also as a bedchamber—an ingeniously constructed easy chair, presented to him recently by a highness, who is also a lady of heart and understanding, a plaster bust of the Princess Mathilde, and a pastel painted by the princess—an exquisite work—believed to be the portrait of Madame Lenoir, the wife of the former police lieutenant.

"M. Sainte-Beuve works every day from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon, and interrupts his labor only by taking a light lunch.

"He is very fond of butter, and has always some within reach, in a shell-shaped butter vessel, into which he puts a few pieces of ice as soon as warm weather sets in. He himself cuts his sandwiches and spreads the butter on them; he eats butter with everything, even with fruit.

"At four o'clock, provided he is not in the Senate, he regularly takes a walk previous to his dinner.

"I mentioned Mary, the cook of the house. She understands the culinary art to perfection and is unsurpassed in her specialty, kidneys done in ragout. Merinee, the prince of *gourmets*, tasted them, and swore that Mary was an artist.

"Veron was down on Mary's master for several years. Do you know the reason why? Because Sainte-Beuve had dared to compare Mary with his peerless Sophie. The Doctor, who, previous to this incident, had been on very intimate terms with Sainte-Beuve, retired jealously into his tent. I believe he forgave him only on his death-bed.

"'How abominable, sir, how abominable,' exclaimed Mary, the other day, on reading the newspaper articles on Sainte-Beuve's roast beef dinner on Good Friday; and she added:—

"'And they have not said anything about my cream sauce and my crawfish.'

"'The author of the 'History of Poetry in the Sixteenth Century,' of 'Volupte,' and so many other master-pieces of style, elegance, and depth, receives from time to time at his table a few friends, Prince Napoleon, Taine, About, Merimee, Charles Robin, and then the wit of this pleiade is equal to Mary's sauces.

"Here is a peculiar feature of these dinners. At dessert, the host always causes a tray with small glasses to be placed before him. Two bottles are also there; one of them contains rum, and the other Curacoa. With the utmost care he fills each glass half with rum, and half with Curacoa, and courteously hands to every guest this very agreeable and invigorating mixture. At the college we called this beverage a 'rocamboles.' And I remember even that we had rocamboles—conac and Curacoa; and white rocamboles — kirschwasser and anisette.

"But M. Sainte-Beuve, or rather M. de Sainte-Beuve, receives also a large number of other friends; they are the poor of that quarter of the city, who find at this humble house clothing, bread, etc.

"During his last illness Sainte-Beuve, a prey to acute suffering, called his housekeeper to his bedside, and said to her:—

"'Take five hundred francs from the bureau and distribute them immediately. Go, and make haste!'

"M. de Sainte-Beuve is on excellent terms with his curate—the curate of Notre Dame des Champs—whom he calls a human saint. He is also on terms of friendship and esteem with the curate of Saint-Sulpice. I do not believe that he is acquainted with M. Veuillot.

"I said that this street was in a very bad condition. This disquiets him—particularly on Sundays and Mondays. The street is adjoining to the *barriere*.

"'I shall have a sidewalk made,' he said the other day, to About, 'a sidewalk for the drunkards.'

"He possesses the politeness of a gentleman of the old school, coupled with the simplicity of a child. For a yes or no he always sends his card, with thanks, in his own handwriting.

"At the entrance of his cabinet is a step.

"'Beware of falling on the step,' he said, when he was still confined to his bed, to every visitor who came in or went out.

"'Ah! what an amiable man he is, and what a man!

"It is, perhaps, not generally known that Sainte-Beuve originally intended to become a physician, and that he passed through three medical examinations.

"When he exchanged the scalpel for the pen (is there not still something of the scalpel in his masterly pen?) his excellent mother was highly dissatisfied, so much so, indeed, that she became reconciled to it only when her son was elected a member of the French Academy."

—Savannah had a diving exhibition on the Fourth.

## RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 8 P. M.; Scranton at 4.05 P. M., at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11.55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10.20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1.45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3.15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5.00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9.00 A. M., 11.50 Noon, 2.00 and 8.30 P. M.

11.50 A. M. and 2.00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1.30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.40 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9.30, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.30 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6.15 A. M., 7.15 A. M., 7.30 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.30 P. M., 6.35 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5.30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7.30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between Chesnut and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4.00 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7.45 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7.30 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford, and Intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10¢

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9.00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12.25 (noon).

3.15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7.15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6.20 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10.05 A. M.

5.10 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8.22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5.20 P. M. Excursion Tickets $3.

Cape May Excursion trains leave Camden daily at 9.20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6.45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9.00 A. M. and 3.15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6.00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, to take effect on and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7.15 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 8.15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3.25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11.45 A. M.; Oxford, 12.45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

General Superintendent.

4 10¢

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 A. M., 12.30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 and 12.15 P. M., and 4.30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25tf GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased dispatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

2 27]

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7.30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8.15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.55 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 4.25 P. M.; leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 A. M., 12.45 and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 8.20 A. M., 1.00, and 5.45 P. M.

FERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7.01 A. M. and 1.30 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5.00 and 8.00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1.50 and 10.10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5.25 A. M., 9.55 P. M. passing Reading at 4.49 and 7.46 A. M., and 12.40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10.10 and 11.45 A. M., and 8.00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M. and 2.05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6.30 11.00 A. M., and 7.15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7.55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12.45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3.55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M., and 5.35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5.30 A. M., 12.45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars. The last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8.00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 10.00 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 12.00 M. |
| Erie Express | 12.00 M. |
| Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1.00, 6.00 and 10.30 | P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2.30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4.00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5.30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 11.15 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 11.15 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 11.30 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market streets.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 1.35 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7.10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation No. 1 | 8.20 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7.10 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9.10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9.35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12.50 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5.00 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3.40 and | 7.10 P. M. |
| Day Express | 5.00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9.50 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4½, 5, 6¼, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 6¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7 10, 8, 9 40, and 11 10 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40 and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7 30 A. M. 12 40, 5 40 and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8 05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5 40, 7, 7 50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2 30 and 7 15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6 10, 7¾, 8 20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 728 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

## RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

July 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 230 S. Twenty-first street, by catalogue, the entire parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture; hair mattresses, fine Brussels and ingrain carpets etc., in use but a short time, and in excellent order. Also the kitchen furniture. 7 16 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.

On Tuesday Next

July 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

Executors' Sale Estate of JAMES GALBRAITH, deceased.

Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 3 Callowhill street.

Same Estate—3 Brick Dwellings No 149 Dana street.

Same Estate—3 Brick Dwellings No 151 Dana street.

Same Estate—Frame Dwelling Pegg street, between New Market and Front.

Same Estate—6 Three-story Brick Dwellings, New Market street, between Noble and Pegg.

Same Estate—Lot, Second street, south of Huntingdon.

Same Estate—Lot, Lehigh avenue.

2 Three-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 608 and 610 S. Kleinhoffer street, below South.

Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 520 South Tenth street, below Lombard.

Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling and Stable No. 1310 Mt. Vernon street, 36 feet front.

Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 2330 Green street, 40 feet front.

2 shares Kensington National Bank.

7 shares Consolidation National Bank.

6 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.

22 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.

100 shares Union Mining and Smelting Co. N. C.

749 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Co. 7 17 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons)

No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.

VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, BOOK-CASES, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms by catalogue—Very superior parlor furniture, handsome walnut chamber furniture; walnut and oak extension tables; sideboards; handsome secretary book-case; large mahogany book-cases; two French plate pier mirrors; large counter tables; walnut and oak counting-house and office furniture; fine Brussels and other carpets; Canton mattings; oil paintings and engravings; six very superior sewing machines, made by excellent makers; leather beds etc.

CANE SEAT AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,

12 Dozen walnut cane seat dining and sitting-room and chamber chairs,

5 dozen Windsor chairs, new. [7 17 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS A

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

SUN-STROKE.—James Riley, who keeps a cake stand at Eighteenth and Walnut streets, was overcome by heat, and removed to his home.

An unknown man was picked up at Gray's Ferry Road and Shippen streets, and removed to the Hospital.

Sarah Green, who works in a factory on Germantown Road, was taken to her home, No. 162 Master street, suffering from the heat.

William Bell was taken to his home, Galloway and George street.

Caroline Demer, employed at Hummell's Morocco Factory, at Third and Beaver streets, had to be taken home.

William Lancaster was picked up at Germantown Road, below Second street, struck.

The person reported as Margaret Miller, who died on Wednesday evening of the heat, should have been Margaret McMillen; her husband James McMillen died last night from the same cause.

Thomas Ellis, working at the Lazaretto, was sun-struck yesterday and removed to his home, No. 2310 Ashburton street, where he died.

The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of Edward Cavanaugh, who died very suddenly at his house, northwest corner of Fourth and Redwood streets, supposed to have been caused by the heat.

A BRIGHT(?) PROSPECT.—The strike among the workmen at the Gas Works is about to place us in a rather dark situation. The gas meters are almost empty, and no gas is being generated. The men still refuse to work till the 25 per cent. advance in salary is agreed to by the Trust.

The Board of Trustees say if they accede to the demand it will cost them $120,000 extra per year, and they cannot afford to do so, unless they raise the price on the consumer. They will hold a meeting some time this afternoon, to decide on a course of action. It is said that some of the trustees have stated they would tell the works with men at $1·75 per day. Now is their opportunity.

It is doubtful whether we will have gas to-night or not, even should the men resume work, as all the apparatus for generation of the gas is cold and it will require some time to heat it properly; we will be compelled to fall back on kerosene oil and candles.

The Gas Trust should do something soon to satisfy both consumers and workmen.

Chief Engineer Brown, of the Gas Trust, advises the citizens to supply themselves with lamps and candles for a few days, till the gas difficulty can be settled.

THE SEA-VIEW HOUSE at Atlantic City is one of the most pleasant of resorts for visitors. It is a large and airy structure, elegantly fitted up, well managed, and altogether guests will find in it everything for comfort and satisfaction. It is one of the nearest hotels to the beach, thus making it a desirable stopping-place. Mr. Henry Kelly, the proprietor, makes it the one object of his every-day life to see that all his patrons are well supplied, and are enjoying their periodic visits to the City of the Sea. It is a quiet location, where those wishing for rest can amply find it. It is near enough to the places of entertainment to make it de irable for pleasure seekers. In all things it is an excellent house.

THE LAST RITES.—This moning, at 10 o'clock, the funeral of the late John F. McDevitt, Esq., took place at No. 417 S. Sixteenth street. There was gathered there a large assemblage of mourning friends, consisting of relatives, members of the Bar, newspaper professionals, and the members of the Philopatrian Literary Society in a body. The funeral procession left the residence for St. Patrick's Church, where solemn and impressive services were rendered. These being concluded, the remains were carried to Cathedral Cemetery, where they were interred with according to the rites of the Catholic Church.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A young lady named Mason, residing in the southwestern portion of the city, started on a picnic yesterday at half past six o'clock in the morning. When stepping on the plank of the steamer Swan, at Arch street wharf, the board turned and precipitated her into the river. A young man named James Simpson standing on the wharf with a child saw the accident, and placing the child in a safe place, plunged in and brought the lady safely out of her bath. The only inconvenience experienced was the wet clothes.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—It is a sad duty to chronicle the death of a man cut down in the very prime of life and in the full tide of worldly prosperity. Mr. Duncan McDonald was a man of great business energy and one discrimination that could not but ensure him success. Kind and true-hearted to all around him, he was justly looked up to as a good citizen, and was esteemed and honored for his uprightness and honorable Christian principle.

ACCIDENT.—At twelve o'clock, yesterday, Andrew Ferry, who works at Cabeen's Iron Wharf, Delaware avenue and Noble street, was passing through a lumber yard, adjoining where a number of colored men were working. The clock striking twelve, they threw down their tools; the handle of one of them struck Mr. Ferry on the head inflicting a severe wound. He was removed to his home.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Neal McLoughlin, who lives in the neighborhood of Nicetown, saw a little girl with a ten dollar note in her hand, which she had been sent to get changed, and thinking he could use it better than she, he seized the child by the neck and took it from her. He was arrested, and held by Alderman Good in $1500 bail to answer.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Saturday afternoon train for Atlantic City via Camden & Atlantic Railroad, leaves at two o'clock. The *Lady of the Lake*, a beautiful and commodious vessel, and the West Jersey Railroad will convey visitors to Cape May, to morrow afternoon, as per advertisement.

AMONG THE many candidates for District Attorney whose names will be presented before the convention for nomination is that of William H. Ruddiman, Esq. Mr. R. is a lawyer of considerable ability and his position at the bar is among the first. He is a fine scholar and an excellent gentleman.

TO MR. A. WINCH, of No. 505 Chesnut street, we are indebted for the latest numbers of the *Temple Bar* Magazine, and *Punch, Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*, all of which may be obtained at his establishment.

CREDITABLE.—The Northern Liberty Engine Company have their ambulance ready, with the horses attached, to remove people suffering from the effects of the heat, to the Hospital or their homes.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—Deputy Marshal William F. Sharkey was taken ill on Wednesday evening from the excessive heat and has been confined to his bed till the present. We are happy to state that he is recovering.

CARRIES FINED.—High Constable Clark has arrested seventeen cabmen for non-payment of their licenses, and Alderman Beitler has fined each in the sum of five dollars.

**New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. 133¾ | Chi. and R. I. R. 108¼ |
| N. Y. and E. R. 68¾ | Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R. 104¾ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. 96¼ | Pacific M. S. Co. 101 |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. 92¼ | West. Union Tel. 35⅛ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. 86¾ | Gold 142⅛ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. 79¼ | Market strong. |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. 81¾ | |

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety. DREKA, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

# THIRD EDITION

# WASHINGTON.

## Collapse of the Third Party Movement.

## Petition for Governmental Subsidies to Complete Western Railroads.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### *FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.*

**Railroad Projects.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee had under consideration to-day a bill to build the railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to the Rio Grande, through Arkansas and Texas. The bill calls for Government aid in the shape of a guarantee or endorsement of the United States upon the Company's bonds. The Committee have also considered a bill for building a road two hundred miles long, through the lowlands of Mississippi; and, also, for building levees along the same section. Both bills were postponed until the next session. It is understood that General Fremont is at the head of the proposed road between Cairo and the Rio Grande.

**The Third Party**

movement seems to have fizzled out. Several of the leaders who were supposed to be interested in it have abandoned it, and have written letters informing their followers that the thing is inexpedient and unwise. It is now proposed to make a square fight between the New York and Chicago candidates and the platforms.

**The Finance Committee**

of the Senate regard the action of the Ways and Means Committee, in reporting a substitute for the funding bill, as an evidence that the House will not adopt this financial policy at this session.

The Senate will not consent to Schenck's bill, and owing to a diversity of views on the subject, the matter is likely to fail.

**The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee**

Has agreed to report the Alaska Appropriation bill without the House amendment, and to recommend that the Senate insist upon a simple appropriation bill without any proviso. This will throw the bill into the conference committee. It is probable that the House will recede from its amendment, so as to allow the bill to pass.

**Imported Merchandize.**

The bill to facilitate the transportation of imported merchandize from ports of entry on the seaboard to ports of entry in the interior was reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate yesterday. It was the understanding that no action is to be had on it this session.

**The Tariff Bill.**

The House, by a vote of 59 to 58, has postponed the Tariff bill, to take up Sherman's Funding bill.

**Duty on Imports.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, July 17.—There is a proposition before the Committee on Ways and Means to admit free of duty the products of Prince Edward's Island, including fish, providing the Islanders will permit Americans to fish along their coast free. The proposition comes from Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and is being favorably considered.

### *THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.*

**To-Day's Quotations.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, July 17—A. M.—Consols for money, 94½; for account, 94⅛@94⅜; United States Five-Twenties, 72½; Erie Railroad, 44; Illinois Central, 94¼.

FRANKFORT, July 17—A. M.—United States Bonds, 76⅛@76⅜.

PARIS, July 17—A. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes 70f. 12 centimes. The Bourse of France expects a decrease of bullion amounting to 500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—A. M.—Cotton quiet. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been 47,000 bales, for export 9000 bales, and speculation 2000. The stock on hand is 553,000 bales, including 329,000 American. Mess Pork, 76s. Cheese, 57s. 6d. Bacon, 47s. 6d.

QUEENSTOWN, July 17.—The steamer Scotia, from New York, July 8, arrived this morning.

**Canadian Affairs.**

OTTAWA, July 17.—The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association is in session here, arranging the prize list for the meeting in Montreal next September. Prizes amounting to $10,000 are to be competed for.

New rolls are being used in the organization of new volunteers, by which volunteers are required to enlist for three years. The volunteer force now in existence will be asked to re-enlist after October 1, when the new militia organization goes into operation. If a sufficient force is not obtained by volunteering, recourse will be had to drafting.

**Ship News**

NEW YORK, July 17.—Arrived, Steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool.

**Weather Report—July 17, 9 A. M.**

| | Wind. | Weather. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Hood | S. | Foggy | 70 |
| Portland | N. | Clear | 67 |
| Boston | N. E. | Clear | 73 |
| New York | N. E. | Clear | 80 |
| Wilmington, Del. | E. | Clear | 82 |
| Washington | W. | Clear | — |
| Fortress Monroe | N. | Cloudy | 80 |
| Richmond | S. W. | Clear | 82 |
| Oswego | S. | Clear | 80 |
| Buffalo | S. W. | Clear | 78 |
| Pittsburg | N. | Clear | 80 |
| Chicago | S. E. | Clear | 90 |
| New Orleans | S. | Clear | 86 |
| Mobile | S. W. | Clear | 89 |
| Key West | — | Clear | 84 |
| Havana | — | Cloudy | 84 |
| Philadelphia | N. E. | Clear | 82 |
| Atlantic City | N. E. | Clear | 74 |
| Cape May | E. | Clear | 72 |

**Pedestrianism.**

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—F. M. Simons, of La Crosse, completed his walk of 1100 miles in 12½ days at noon on the 16th inst. He commences to walk to Chicago on Saturday at 4 P. M.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, July 17.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅝; Reading, 93⅝; Canton Company, 46½; Erie, 68⅜; Cleveland and Toledo 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108¾; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 92¼; New York Central, 132⅝; Illinois Central, 149; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson River, 137, U. S 5-20s, 1862, 114; do. 1864, 110⅝; do. 1865, 112, new issue, 109⅞; 10-40s, 108. Gold 140⅜. Money unchanged. Exchange 110⅝.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton steady at 31½@32c. Flour declining; sales, 7000 bbls at yesterday's prices. Wheat steady; sales 36,000 bushels spring at $2 80; amber State at $2 90. Corn heavy and decline 1c; 19 00 bushels sold at $1 02@1 09. Oats heavy; 41 000 bushels sold at 81@82c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $25 18¾. Lard dull at 17½@17½c.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Cotton steady at 32c. Flour quiet but steady, and in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; good to prime red $2 25@2 35; very choice, $2 40@2 45. White Corn firm at $1 16. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

**New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. 133 | Chi. & N. W. R. prf. 81⅞ |
| N. Y. and Erie R. 68¾ | Chi. and R. I. R. 108 |
| Ph. and Rea. R. 96⅞ | Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R. 108¾ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. 92⅛ | Pac. Mail Stea. Co. 101¼ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. 86¾ | Gold 142⅜ |
| Chi. & N. W. R. com. 79¼ | |

Market firm.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 17**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1100 Pa 6s, 1 series | 104⅛ | 100 sh Read R | c. 47 91 |
| $1000 Pa R 1 m 6s | 100 | do | b3. dlar. 47 91 |
| $3000 Pa cp 5s | 100 | do | c. 47 94 |
| $5000 do | 100 | do | 47 91 |
| $2400 City 6s, New | c. 102⅜ | 300 do | ls. 47 94 |
| $7000 do. New | c. 102⅜ | 300 do | ls. c. 47 96 |
| $900 do. New | 102⅜ | 100 do | s3. w. 47 94 |
| $1000 C & Am 6s '89 | 88 | 500 do | b10. flat. 47⅜ |
| $2000 N Cent R bs | 82 | 100 do | reg & int. 48 |
| $1000 do | 82 | 100 do | c. 48 |
| 57 sh Penna R | rec. 52⅛ | 100 do | b10. flat. 48 1-16 |
| 101 do | rec. 52⅛ | 20 do | trf. 48 |
| 100 sh Catawissa | bs. 33½ | 100 sh Leh Nav | 06½ 21⅝ |
| 160 do | 33½ | 100 do | 21⅝ |
| 200 sh Phil & E | 26⅛ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 5-20s '65, July | cp. 109⅛ | 5 sh Reading | 48⅛ |
| $1000 US 10-40s | cp. c. 107⅞ | 5 do. Monday | 48⅛ |
| $900 Pa R 2 m 6s | 100 | 43 do | trf. 48⅛ |
| $1000 do, 1 m 6s, 05 | 100 | 100 do | 48⅛ |
| $7000 Leh 6s gold | 87 | 100 do | 48⅛ |
| 78 sh Norris'n | bs. 68 | 100 do | b30. 48⅛ |
| 100 sh Phil & E | b60. 26⅜ | 100 do | b60. 48⅜ |
| 2 sh Read R | 48⅛ | | |

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—Judge Pierce charged the jury in the Ficken & Williams nuisance to the effect that among other things—the question was whether the persons occupying the houses in that neighborhood are so annoyed, disturbed, and interrupted in the enjoyment of their residences as to amount to a common or public nuisance. They would have to find not that, a few persons have been so annoyed and disturbed, but that the annoyance has been of so general a character as to affect the peace, comfort, and reasonable enjoyment of the persons resident in the neighborhood in the use of their houses. It was for them to say whether the matters complained of were of so general a character as to constitute a public nuisance. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty after an absence of twenty minutes.

Prison cases were next in order.

Philip Madden was charged with committing an assault and battery, with intent to kill, on Gilbert Paul. Paul testified that Mr. Madden told him to pick some money off the pavement; he did so, when Madden knocked him down; he rose, and was knocked down again; he started to run, when Madden shot at him and struck him in the hip. Paul has been in the Hospital three weeks.

A witness testified that he heard the disturbance, and the pistol shot, and when Madden came in his immediate neighboornood, he overheard him say, "I shot that boy."

The officer who arrested Madden says that Paul identified Madden when taken before him.

Madden had no counsel and no witness. Verdict guilty.

George Scott was convicted for stealing a silver watch, the property of E. Prattes. A witness swore that he saw Scott take the watch, and remonstrated with him for "going back on his own color." He replied, he had lost three dollars, and somebody must suffer. Found guilty.

Louis Phillis, charged with assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to ravish Catharine Bowers, a little girl twelve years old.

Catharine swore that she was sitting on the lots playing, when he came from a whisky shop. He knocked her over, and tried to raise her clothes, and threatened to kill her if she made a noise.

A witness testified to having seen Phillis with his arms around Catharine's neck. The prisoner produced no witnesses. Verdict, guilty of assault and battery.

Henry Black, who had been confined for larceny, died yesterday in prison. Bill submitted.

John A. Carr was acquitted of the charge of committing an assault and battery on his wife, Hannah C Carr. He taunted her with unfaithfulness, and she denied it. He then struck and beat her. The parties were married only on the 1st of April last. The witness appears to be very ladylike in her manners, and it is hardly to be supposed could provoke such an assault.

A number of bills were submitted, the parties not answering to their names.

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, July 16, 1868:—

| | Tons. | Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| From St. Clair | 188 | 11 |
| " Port Carbon | 661 | 13 |
| " Pottsville | 576 | 12 |
| " Schuylkill Haven | 5,303 | 16 |
| " Auburn | 1,930 | 02 |
| " Port Clinton | 854 | 10 |
| " Harrisburg and Dauphin | 2,024 | 16 |
| Anthracite coal for week | 11,540 | 00 |
| Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week | 6,422 | 10 |
| Total for week paying freight | 17,962 | 10 |
| Coal for Company's use | 560 | 17 |
| Total all kinds for week | 18,523 | 07 |
| Previously this year | 1,885,678 | 09 |
| Total | 1,904,201 | 16 |
| To Thursday, July 18, 1867 | 1,969,582 | 13 |

## DIED.

[*For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.*]

BEELER.—On the 17th instant, ANNIE V., wife of George W. Beeler, and only daughter of Captain Isaac L. and Catharine Viguers.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE ENGINEER OF THE

**PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS**

Respectfully requests the citizens to supply themselves for A FEW NIGHTS, with candles or other artificial light, as the strike among the workmen still continues, and the supply of GAS HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED.

THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.

**JAMES & LEE,**

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Coatings,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 20m

# FOURTH EDITION

# FROM THE CAPITAL.

## Passage of an Important Financial Bill—The South Carolina Senators Sworn In.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### *LATER FROM WASHINGTON.*

**A Financial Measure.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate has passed the three per cent $25,000,000 bill for the redemption of the compound interest notes. It passed in the shape it was first reported without amendment.

**South Carolina Senators.**

Two Senators from South Carolina, Messrs. Poole and Abbott have been sworn in and have taken their seats.

### *THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.*

*By Atlantic Cable.*

**Later Quotations.**

LONDON, July 17—P. M.—United States Five-twenties, 72½ a 72⅝; Erie, 44⅞; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, 11 a 11⅛; Orleans, 11⅛.

LONDON, July 17—P. M.—Petroleum firmer. Linseed Oil, £31 15s.

ANTWERP, July 17—P. M.—Petroleum, 51f.

**Accident to the Steamer Providence.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, July 17.—A despatch from Bristol, R. I., says the steamer Providence, from New York, burst her supply-pipe at 2 o'clock this morning, off Watch Hill light, causing the water to rush in, and she heeled over three streaks. The captain ran her ashore at Watch Hill, pumped her out, backed out, and arrived at Bristol at 7 o'clock this morning. There was a great deal of excitement on board. No lives were lost, and the passengers all arrived in Boston at noon to-day.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Sherman (Ohio) rose to a personal explanation, and reading from a recent article in the *Herald*, pronouncing his funding bill a monstrous job in the interest of the Treasury ring and his friends, Jay Cooke and others. He said that the bill gave no power to the Secretary of the Treasury beyond what he already possesses, and that every section of the bill is restrictive upon his power; that nobody from the Treasury was directly or indirectly for the passage of the bill; that Jay Cooke & Co. had never alluded to the subject in his presence, but on the contrary all bankers and brokers were opposed to the bill as tending to destroy their vocation; that so far as he (Sherman) knew he had never done anything to promote the interest of Jay Cooke, though a personal friend, who, if he had made fortune, had done it by honorable means, and not altogether from Government securities, though employed by three successive Secretaries of the Treasury in the sale of bonds; that Jay Cooke & Co. were not responsible for this measure. He repelled this assertion of the article that the bill had been shoved through in an underhand manner without calling the yeas and nays, saying the Senate was aware that he had never called it up except after full notice, and it was passed after the most mature consideration. His attack was simply a device to defeat important measures before Congress. By the terms of the bill nobody could have a job, but all must be done by voluntary action in buying and selling.

In justice to the Senate, to Jay Cooke & Co., and to himself, he had made his statement, and let me say, he continued, "That no fears of imputations of this kind shall prevent me from pursuing the even tenor of my way, which is to compel a reduction of the burdens of the public debt, and to lighten the burdens which now rest on the people."

Mr. Trumbull presented a resolution of the Louisiana Legislature, ratifying the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment; and also the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg, Senator elect for the long term, and John S. Harris, Senator elect for the short term, who were sworn in.

**House of Representatives.**

Mr. Griswold (N. Y.) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund duties paid on a chime of bells and a clock, imported for St. Joseph's Cathedral at Buffalo, New York. Passed.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate funding bill with amendments, and asked for its consideration.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) objected to its consideration by the House. The bill and amendments were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Schenck moved to postpone all orders in Committee of the Whole, and turn to the funding bill, saying that he regarded the vote as a test question whether the tariff bill or the funding bill should have the preference.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) suggested to have an evening session for the tariff bill unless the friends of the funding bill should choose to give the tariff bill the preference.

Objection was made, and Mr. Schenck's motion was agreed to—yeas, 59; nays, 58.

On motion of Mr. Dawes the credentials of four persons claiming to be Representatives from Alabama were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) suggested that the Committee inquire whether these persons were chosen at a regular election or at a mere primary meeting.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the funding bill. Mr. Pomeroy in the Chair.

The bill having been read, the amendments proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means were considered.

Mr. Schenck suggested that the debate on this bill should be confined to a mere five minutes' business discussion.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) thought the debate should not be restricted, except to keep it within the scope of the subject, adding that the bill was one of the most important that could come before Congress.

Mr. Schenck moved to close debate in two hours.

Several members suggested that the time was too long, suggesting one hour, half an hour, and five minutes.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to close debate in half an hour.

**New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. 132⅞ | Chi. and R. I. R. 107⅞ |
| N. Y. and E. R. 68¾ | Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R. 108¼ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. 96⅝ | Pacific M. S. Co. 101¼ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. 92⅛ | Gold 143¾ |
| Clev. & Pittsb'g R. 86¾ | Market firm. |
| Chi. and N. W. com 80¼ | |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. 81¾ | |

# *THE MARKETS.*

**The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—**

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₩ ct. ₩ lb.
Pot, 1st at 100lb 8·25@8·37½
Pearl, 1st sort 10·25@10 37½
CANDLES—DUTY: 24c. ₩ lb.
Sperm, ₩ ₩ —45 @ —
Do, pt L'P'd & Co — @ —
Do Od'd & wy — 55 @ —
Adam's'e City — 21 @ 23
Adam's State — — @ —
COAL—DUTY: 46c. @ $1·25 ₩ ton.
Lit. Orr'ston — @ —
Sidney — — @ —
Pictou — — @ —
Anth. $2·00@3, 5·00 a 6·50
COCOA—DUTY: 2c. ₩ lb.
Maracc'o gid land — a —
Guayaq'l " " 11 a 11½
Para " " — a —
St. Dom'go " " 7½a— 8½
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c ₩ lb.
Java, w'h'e, ₩ gold 22½ a 24
Jamaica —15 a 15½
Laguayra —15½a—16½
Maracaibo —15½a—18
St Dom. cash — 14½a—15
COPPER—(COPPER)—DUTY: Pig and Bar 2½c. and sheathing, &c ₩ lb.
American Ingot—22½a—23
Sathed'g new (nails) ₩ lb — 33 a — —
Sheath'g &c — — a — —
Sheath'g yel — 26 a — —
Pig Chile — — a — —
Bolts — — a — 33
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol — — a — —
Aloes, ₩ lb — 21 a — —
Aloes Socotrine — 75 a — 85
Alum — 8½a— 3½
Anatyreg, gid — a 11½
Argols rel. gid — 21½a— 24½
Arsenic, pow'd, ₩ lb — a —
Assafœtida — 25 a 40
Balsam Capiva — 85 a 95
Balsam Tolu — 1 30 a —
Balsam Peru — — a 3 50
Berries, Persian gid — 27 a — 31
Berries, Turk — — a — —
Bi-carb Soda gd 4½a— 4½
Borax, refined — 32½a—33½
Brimstone, roll — — a — 3½
Brimstone, flor — — a — 5½
Brim'e, pow'd, 2·27 00 a 3·31 00
Camph'r ₩ lb, unbd, gd — a —
Camphor, ref. 1·10 a —
Cantharides — — a 1 65
Car. Ammonia — 17 a —
Cardamoms — — a 2·25
Cassia Oil — — a — 30½
Chamomile Fl. — 15 a — 50
Chlorate Potash, gold — 34 a — 35
Cochineal Hgd — a — 90
Coch Mex, gold 73 a — 75
Copperas — 1½a— 1¾
Cream Ta, gd — — a — 28½
Cubebs, E. I. — — a — 30
Cutch — 15½a— 16
Epsom Salts — 3¾a— 4
Gambuge — 1·75 a 2·00
Gum Arabic, sifts — 31 a — 35
Gum Arabic, pkd — 45 a — 75
Gum Benzoin — 80 a — 85
Gum Myrrh, E. I — — a — —
Gum Myrrh, Ty — 55 a — —
Gum Tragacanth — 35 a — 40
Gum Tragacanth, flake — 1·60 a — 1·65
Hyd. Pota Eng. and Fr. gold 3·60 a 3·80
Ipecacuanha, Br — 3·0 a 3·75
Jalap in bd gld — 85 a 90
Lac Dye — 25 a — 55
Licorice Paste — 24 a — 40
Madder, Dutch gold — 12½a— 14
Madder, French gold — — a — —
Manna, small flake — 95a— —
Manna, large flake — 1·70a 1·75
Nutgalls, bl. Aleppo — 35 a — —
Oil Bergt — 6·87½a 7·00
Oil Cassia — — a 3 50
Oil Lemmon — 3·75a 3 80
Oil Peppermint — — a 6 50
Oil Orange — — a — —
Opium, gold — — a 7·12½
Ox Acid ₩ lb — 3½ a — —
Phosphorus — — a 1·00
Prus. Potash — 33½a— 35
Quicksilver — 78 a — 80
Rhubarb, Chi — 2·25 a 3·25
Saleratus, c. h — 2·0 a — —
Sal Am'iac gd — 8 a — 8½
S. Soda, gold — 1·65 a 1·67½
Sarsa'lla, Hon in bd gold — 25 a — 30
Sarsa'lla Mex. in bd gold — — a — 14
Senna, E. I — 20 a — —
Senna, Alex — 25 a — 28
Shellac — 37½a— 50
Soda Ash ₩ 100 ₩ c. gold — — a — 2¾
S. Acid, gd — — a — 25
Sulph. Quin — — a — 2·25
Tar, Acid, g — — a — 50
Verdigris, g — 51 a — 52
Vitriol Blue — 10 a — 11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30% Prime Western — 80 a — 95
Tennessee — 80 a — 85
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel, $2; Herrings, $1; Salmon, $5; Other pickled, $1 50 ₩ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, Dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ₩ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod ₩ cwt. 6 00 a 7 00
Pickl'd Scale — — a — —
Pickled Cod — 6·25 a 6 50
Mack'l, 1, 1·20 @ 23 25
Mackerel No. 1, small — 22·00 a 22 50
Mack. No. 2, M. 18·00 a 18·50
Mack. No. 3, M. 7 75 a 9 00
Salm'n Pic N. 26 00 a 27 00
Sal. Pic Ice — — a — —
Shad, C. No. 1, ₩ bf. bbl — — a — —
Herr'g Pick'd — — a — —
Herr'g Sc'd No. 1 — — a — —
Herring, No 1 — 2·0 a — 25
FLAX—DUTY: $15 ₩ ton.
North Riv. ₩ lb — 16 a — 24
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY: 20 ₩ cent.
Sour — $6·75 a 9 00
Saste super — 6 75 a 7 35
State ext. do. 7 95 a 9 00
R. h. Ambry — — a — —
Do, Ohio — 9·50 a 11·70
Do, (Mich. & Mich.) Ohio — — a — —
Shipping — 9·05 a 9·40
Ohio ex. finds — 9 80 a 13 00
Genesee do. 11·75 a 14 00
Canada Sup. — — a — —
Canada extra — — a — —
Brandywine — — a — —
Georgetown — — a — —
Calif'r'a & Oregon — 10 25 a 12 70
Alexandria — — a — —
Balt. How'd — — a — —
Rye Flour — 8 40 a 10·35
Corn Meal — 5 50 a — —
do. Brandy'e, 6·25 a 6 30
do. Punch — 5 60 a 9 50
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, 5c.; Almonds 6@10c. shelled and nos shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Sardines 8c.; Grapes 25, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 15 ₩ cent.
Raisins, ₩ box 3·50 a — —
Raisins, bch & layers 2·95 a — —
Currants, Zante ₩ lb — 11½a — —
Citron — 27 a — 28
Almonds Sicily soft shell — 14 a — —
Almonds shell'd — 40 a — 45
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on which 10 ₩ cent ad val.:
Beaver, ₩ pce:
" North — 1 50 a 4·00
" Southern — 1 10 a 2 50
" Western — 1·00 a 3·00
Otter No. 1, per pce — 3·00 a 5·00
Red Fox, assort'd — 75 a 1 50
Raccoon, assort'd — 10 a — —
" West. com — 10 a — 40
" North — 50 a 1 00
Mink, North'n — 3·00 a 6·00
" Western — 2·00 a 7·00
Marten, North'n — 5·00 a 20·00
Goat Curacoa — 36 a — 43
" Mex ₩ lb — a — —
Deer, sisal ₩ lb — 16 a — 47½
" St. Juan — — 44½a — —
GRAIN—DUTY: 10 & 20 cts.
Wheat, Penna, ₩ bu 2·70 a 2·80
" " Calif'a — 2·60 a 2·85
" Ohio — — a — —
" Mich., W. — 2·60 a 2·95
Chicago No. 1 — 2·25 a — —
do. No. 2 — 2·10 a — —
do. No. 3 — 2·00 a — —
Milwaukee, No. 1 — 2·20 a — —
do. No. 2 — 2·10 a — —
do. No. 3 — 2·00 a — —
Rye North'n — 2·05 a 2·08
Corn, So. w. y. — 1·16 a 1·20
" " yellow — 1·10 a 1·12
" mixed — 1·05 a 1·06
" Western
Barley — — a — —
Barley Malt — 2·40 a 2·45
Oats, State — 83½a— 83½
" Ohio — 83½a— 83½
" Jersey — — a — —
Peas, blue ₩ bu — — a — —
GUNPOWDER.—Duty: 4 cents ₩ lb, and 20 ₩ ct. ad val.
Blasting, ₩ 25 lb — — a 4 00
Shipping — — a 4 50
Rifle — 6·50 a — —
PAY—
RAILROAD—7 a—84

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta Buff, gd | 11 @—11¾ |
| Do. Kips ₩ piece | 14 @—15 |
| Do, green | 12 @—13 |
| California | 19 @—19½ |
| Green Sa West | @—11 |
| Cut Slaughter | 12 @—13 |
| HONEY—DUTY: 20c. ₩ gal. | |
| Cuba, @ gal., duty paid. | —80 @—82 |
| Cuba in bond gd 54 | @— |
| HOPS—DUTY: 5 cents ₩ lb. | |
| 1867 | —15 @—40 |
| 1866 | — 8 @—15 |
| Bavarians | —25 @—30 |
| HORNS—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad val. | |
| Ox, B. A. & R. | |
| G. & C | 5·00@7·00 |
| INDIGO—DUTY: FREE. | |
| Bengal, ₩ lb | 1·10 a 2·65 |
| Madras good | —85 a 1·00 |
| Manilla, good | —70 a 95 |
| Caracc'o, gold | —80 a 1·05 |
| Guatemala, gid | 1·10a 1·45 |
| IRON—DUTY: Bars $17; R R $70 ₩ ton; Boiler and Plate, 1¼c. ₩ lb; Band, Hoop, and scroll, 1¼@1½c. ₩ lb. Pig, $9 ₩ ton. Sheet, &c. ₩ lb. | |
| Pig, English & Scotch ₩ ton | 38 00 a 41·00 |
| Pig, American | 38 00 a 39 00 |
| Bar Eng ref | 95 00 a 100 00 |
| Bar Eng 'm | 85·00 a 90·00 |
| Sheet, Russia, 1st qual ₩ lb | —18 a—19½ |
| Sheet, English & American | 5 a— 7 |
| LEAD—DUTY: Pig, $2·00 ₩ 100 lbs.; Pipe and sheet, $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs. | |
| Galena | — a — |
| Spanish, gold | 6·25 a 6·37½ |
| Bar, not | 8·00 a — |
| Sheet & Pipe, not | — a 12 00 |
| LEATHER—DUTY: Sole, 35—Upper, ₩ ₩ c., ad val. | |
| Oak (S) L. ₩ lb | —38 a—42 |
| Oak middle | —38 a—46 |
| Oak, heavy | —40 a—46 |
| Oak crop | —41 a—41 |
| Hemlock, light | —27 a—29 |
| Hemlock, mid | —27 a—29 |
| Hem'k, heavy | —24 a—28½ |
| Hemlock, damaged | —19 a—26½ |
| LIME—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad val. | |
| Rockland, com | — a 1·25 |
| Lump | — a 2·25 |
| LUMBER—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad val, Wholesale Prices. | |
| Timber, W. P. ₩ cubic foot | — a — — |
| Timber Oak, Do | — a — — |
| Timber, SAYP (by car) ₩ ct | — a — — |
| East'n Spruce per M | 12·00 a 23·00 |
| Shingles, ₩ b. h | — a — — |
| Do sawed, ₩ bdl. (½ M.) | — a — — |
| Do Ced. 2 f. list | — a — — |
| Do Ced. 2 f. list qual., ₩ M. | — a — — |
| Do